INSURANCE.

Japan believes in Japanese Companies. Brazil and Argentine do not send their money out of their country.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Then why India alone still persists in keeping faith in foreigners?
The Indian Insurance Companies want your support. Give it and make them big.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 136— BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 6 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
8 Oct.	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,439
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
29th ,,	KIDDERPORE ..	Sails China & Japan
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
7th Oct.	VARELA ..		Busreh via Karachi
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
10th ,,	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
12th ,,	BANDRA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th ,,	ELLORA ..		East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA..		Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sadu Maru ..	5898	28 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakodate Maru..	5306	19 Oct.	20 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Penang Maru ..	5214	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Seiyo Maru ..	6559	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
xBorneo Maru	4th Oct.	8th Oct.
Indus Maru	13th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE

'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.
On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 1,500 = Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoef Building D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29342

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

LEOPARD SKINS (untanned) are required in large numbers, quote right price and number you can supply to HANS RAJ NARULA, Anarkali Street, Lahore, Punjab.
T R491.

THOSE having new brand Spinning and Weaving Machinery and their spare parts should please apply with particulars to Box No. 2037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R491.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

FOUR SHOPS and SIX FLATS in a new Building near Babulnath, Chowpaty. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 3, Crowpaty Road.
C R478

FOR SALE.

HOW LONG DO YOUR CASEMENTS LAST?

Insist on Kakomi cloth and you need not worry about replacement. There are 38 art shades of Kakomi, any of which give an air of delicate distinction to the room. Samples sent free on request.

Price from As. 0-9-6 to As. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE LINEN DE LUXE.

Kakomi table cloths are cloths of remarkable whiteness that give a cheerful air to the room and enhance the appearance of the table settings.

Extremely durable and laundering well, they are nevertheless surprisingly low in price.

From Rs. 1-3-0 to
Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect. 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS.

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
21C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

ONE 2nd Hand DRILLING MACHINE in good working order, Drills up to 3|4 inch, Distance from pillar to drill spindle 10-1|4 inches. Base to spindle (Max) 2'6-3|4". Adjustable work table, circular. Two speeds.

Offers to be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Palace Garage, Jodhpur.
29347

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of a Bungalow at Carmichael Road, Pedder Road, Bombay, for M. M. Amersey, Esq.

Copies of the Quantities and Tender form can be had from the undersigned at any time after FRIDAY next, the 7th instant on payment of Rs. 10.

Drawings and conditions of contract can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours between the 7th and 12th instant.

Tenders must be submitted on or before noon on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

Tenderers will be required to submit a cash deposit of Rs. 1,500, with their Tender, which will be returned in case of non-acceptance of the Tender.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Chartered Architects.

Chartererd Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay, 5th October, 1927.
29349.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOWJI LILADHAR TELWALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Retail Oil Seller, residing at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

DEVABAI otherwise known DEVKABAI, widow of Mowji Liladhar Telwala, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in the House of Khoja Esmail Ebrahim at Furniture Bazar, Chakla Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of September, 1927.
DEVABAI otherwise known as DEVKABAI widow of Mowji Liladhar Telwala.
Petitioner-in-Person.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1927 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay the Immoveabe properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,825 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spindles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179 in good working order.

Boilers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. by 30 ft. 150 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. by 30 ft. —100 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order.

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamoes:—(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volts 530 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts 250 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, Inter Roving Ring reeling, and bundling winding warping machines, bleaching, finishing, Dyeing, printing, sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers-Sprinkles-tools-impliments and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Amin and Desai, his Solicitors at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve bid and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 "ITALA" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1 1-2 TON 7 "FIAT" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1 1-2 TON AND 1 ITALA LAUNDAULETTE LIMOUSINE CAR.

Pursuant to the High Court Order dated the 14th July, 1927, made in the High Court Suit No. 1332 of 1927 and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on account and at the risk of Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., the 1st Defendants in the said suit on Wednesday the 12th day of October, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the 20 Motor Lorries and one Itala Car belonging to the said Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., and more particularly mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises belonging to Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., at Arthur Road without the Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOTOR CARS

3 "Itala" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 8308, 6002 and 6348.

7 "Fiat" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 840, 13195, 4322, 2808, 4353, 6974, 2313.

10 "Itala" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 13016, 2091, 658, 89617, 2248, 66316, 3629, 66502, 843, and 3274.

1 "Itala" Landaulette Limousine Car No. 6756.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit at their Office in Gulamhussein Molobhoy Building, No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Presents
"IN HOLLYWOOD
With Potash and Perlmutter"
7 Reels
Stars include
NORMA & CONSTANCE TALMADGE.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TAXI TAXI"
"YES, SIR WHERE TO?"
TO THE
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE,
LAMINGTON ROAD
WHERE THEY ARE SHOWING
"TAXI TAXI"
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
WITH
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
AND
MARIAN NIXON.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
(Specially on account of Dussera Holiday.)
PREM SANYAS
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Reserve your Seats at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

My humble appeal to Jurors
SAVE ME
I am innocent, yet, I am
HELD BY THE LAW.
If you find me guilty in the eyes of law do inflict the heaviest punishment, otherwise try to save me from being
HELD BY THE LAW
Watch my sensational trial in the next Session to be held on 8th October, 1927, at
? ? ?

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of the concerned:—

A lot of household furniture, iron bedsteads, roll top writing tables, dining table folding cots, cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, arm chairs, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters:

5 Dozens children's woollen undershirts.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

1 wheeled carriage.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR
CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.
CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar; The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinathithar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.
In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA
IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).
There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, "Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT RUSH
TO-DAY OWING TO DASHARA HOLIDAY EXTRA SHOW at 3 P.M.

Story and Direction
Mr. NANA B. DESAI

Supervision
Mr. B. K. M. DAVE.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED PICTURE
Sharda's Second Anniversary Production
"HIDDEN = TREASURE"
Starring Indian Douglas Fairbanks—Mr. VITHAL Mr. JANIBABU.
Mr. KAPOOR, Miss MANI, Miss MALKA, etc.
Story Full of Mysteries & Fearful Fights & Dreadful Actions.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

Photographed by
Mr. NAVAL BHATT.

Artistic Paintings by
Mr. YASHWANT HATE.

TIME : Saturday, Sunday Holiday at 3 P. M.
DAILY : 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
COMING Immediately after this Krishna's Jewel Production "AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS"

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

MESSRS. J. THOMAS AND CO.

Calcutta, Sept. 28.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a firmer tone to the market during the week and rates are better all round. Shippers have taken rather more interest, and the enquiry for goods for the nearer positions has been of a general character. In the forward positions mills have taken advantage of the better rates offering and a fair business has been transacted. We close firm.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-10-0, for September at Rs. 47-12-0; Liverpool Twills (41 1/2x24) for 10th November at Rs. 56-0-0 Basis Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 55-12-0 to Rs. 56-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 59-4-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for July at Rs. 59-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 57-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags for November/December at Rs. 57-0-0; for December at Rs. 56-0-0. Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for October at Rs. 109-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-10-0. for September at Rs. 47-12-0, Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 55-12-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for 15th October at Rs. 57-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for October at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 37-0-0; Heavy Cess for Ready and December/January at Rs. 47-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 49-0-0, for December at Rs. 48-0-0; for January/March at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 46-4-0; Heavy Cess, (2" blue) for September at Rs. 52-0-0; A. Twills for September at Rs. 61-4-0, for 1st October at Rs. 61-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 56-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-10-0 for September at Rs. 47-12-0.

Hessians.—The market, after opening easier has firmed up and rates show an advance both for ready and forward. There has been a better demand by shippers foar all positions and a good business has been done. Mills have shown more willingness to sell the forward positions, while bazaar dealers have taken advantage of the firmness in the near positions to clear stocks. We close very firm.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17-1-0 to Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0, for October at Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 17-2-0 to Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 17-6-0, for October/December at Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 16-13-0 to Rs. 16-9-0 to Rs.a 17-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-13-0 to Rs. 15-11-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-2-0, for January/September and April/September at Rs. 16-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-8-0, for July/December at Rs. 15-4-0, for October/December 1928 at Rs. 15-8-0.

7-1/2 ozs. for September at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-12-0, for October at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 17-6-0, for November/December at Rs. 16.4-0, for January/March at Rs. 15-8-0.

50" 10 obs. for 2nd October at Rs. 23-0-0, for 20th to 31st October at Rs. 21.12-0 to Rs. 22-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 22.3-0 to Rs. 22.10-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 23-0-0, for October at Rs. 21-6-0 to Rs. 21.13-0 to Rs. 21.9-0 to Rs. 22-1-0, for October/December at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20.14-0 to Rs. 20.9-0 to Rs. 21-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 19-12-0, for April/September and July/September at Rs. 19.8-0 to Rs 19-12-0, for July/December at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. to Rs. 19-8-0, for October/December 1928, at Rs. 19-8-0.

36" 10-40 oz. for October at Rs. 22-0-0 basis.

10 ozs for September at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 22-5-0, for October at Rs. 21-11-0 for April/September at Rs. 19-6-0.

45" 11 ozs. for 15th October at Rs. 23-0-0.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for September at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for October at Rs. 44-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 41-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 42-0-0 to Rs. 44-0-0, for December at Rs. 43-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 39-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 38-8-0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 4.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-11|16
Forward	25-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 4.

Ba Gold Fine per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 4.

	£
Copper English best Selected	61-1|8
Copper Braziers	70-3|4
Yellow Metal	62-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-5|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-7|8
Tin English Ingots	268-1|2
Tinplates I.C., 20" x 14" 112 sheets per case of 108 lb. net	18s. 1-1|2d.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|9-3|4.
Jan|Mar. per cwt 15|0-3|4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct-Dec. per cwt. 14|11-1|2.
C and F Karachi:
Oct|Dec. per cwt 15|0-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed b. Spot; Sellers 1|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 4.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. &C.	20-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	122-1|2
F. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1|4
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-3|4
Conversion Loan	74-3|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	102-7|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-3|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-3|4
Consols	54-3|4
War Loan 5 per cent	102-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £8|12|6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment quoted £19-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct 4.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Nov|Dec. delivery sellers 30|
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Jan|April delivery sellers 30|6.

Free Advice
COUPON
Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products
Apply to :—
The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)
Bombay, Oct. 3.
Week ending 1st Oct. 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	678	2,942	3,005
Receipts at U.S. Ports	404	1,944	2,221
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	24	121	235
To Continent	104	703	804
To Japan, Canada etc.	25	113	128
Total	153	937	1,167
World's Spinners Takings of American Cottn	323	2,294	2,123
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	52	493	399
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,727	1,288
Stocks at American Interior Towns		636	732
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,762	1,174
Total		4,125	3,194
Last week		3,771	2,683
Difference on Week		plus 354	plus 511
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,094	820

	This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India	nil	nil
Total shipped so far this season (fom 1st Aug.)	1,600	1,600

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 4th instant.

Wheat	2,141 cwts.
Linseed	547 cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	261 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	905 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,325 cwts.
Castorseed	861 cwts.
Rice	16,369 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,934 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,075 cwts.
Mowraseed	345 cwts.
Gram	216 cwts.
Joowar	339 cwts.
Maize	8 cwts.
Bajree	597 cwts.
Coal	1,733 tons

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 3.

FORWARD RATES:

Wheat Maghar	4 9 6
Gram Katak	4 1 6
Gram Jeth	3 10 0
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 7 9
Cottonseeds Poh	3 7 0
Cottonseeds Phagan	3 8 0
Gawara Poh	3 2 9

READY:

Wheat	4 6 0	to 4 12 0
Gram	4 0 0	to 4 4 0
Cottonseeds		3 12 0
Barley	3 0 0	to 3 1 0
Rapeseeds	7 10 0	to 8 2 6

MARKET ARRIVAL:

Wheat	700 mds.
Gram	400 mds.
Barley	100 mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 46-14; Lowest Rs. 46-4-6; Closing Rs. 46-6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4-5-3; Closing Rs. 4-5-9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 56-6; Highest Rs. 56-8; Lowest Rs. 55-11; Closing Rs. 55-13.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 4.

Demand Bills 486.50

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

	Latest Prices
Miller's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	1 2 0
4-1|2 p.c. Indian Loan 1950|55	94 0 0
Nundydroog Gold Ord.	0 12 4-1|2
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 2 6
Attock Oil	0 19 4-1|2
Associated Portland Cement	0 19 9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 7 6
Burma Corporation	0 12 7-1|2
British American Tobacco	5 5 6
Courtaulds	7 3 0
Calico Printers	1 6 9
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 14 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 18 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4 11 10-1|2
James Finlay Ord.	4 11 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 12 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5 5 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 15 6
Central Prov. Manganese	6 0 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 6 3
Malayalam Plantations	2 0 9
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 6
Rubber Plantations Invest. Trust Ord.	1 19 0
Soudan Plantations	4 9 4-1|2
Vickers Od.	0 11 9
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0 11 9
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 3 1-1|2

Government Securities:—Firm.
General Securities:—Steady.
Oil shares:—Improving tendency.
Rubber Shares:—Dull.
Stock of rubber in London: 68,518 tons.
Increase on week: 1,266 tons.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colobo, to-day:

	Latest Prices. Rs. a. p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23 8 0
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18 0 0
Ceylon Planters	42 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	55 0 0
Clunes Estates	32 0 0
Cochin Rubber	52 8 0
Eila Tea	290 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	39 0 0
Fairlawn Estate	38 0 0
Frocester Estates	72 0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	14 8 0
Honiton Rubber	11 8 0
Horawala Rubber	52 8 0
Indo-Malay Estate	24 0 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	17 0 0
Jebong Rubber	20 8 0
Kalutara Company	50 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	27 8 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	35 0 0
Langat River	33 0 0
Lanka Rubber	90 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	190 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	54 0 0 xd
Metale Valley Rub.	38 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	31 0 0 xd
Mirishena Rubber	55 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	37 8 0
Neuchatel Estates	55 0 0
North-Western Rubber	27 0 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	31 0 0 xd
Rubber Growers'	43 0 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	230 0 0
Talgaswella Tea	67 8 0
Torrington Tea	21 0 0
Udabage Tea	80 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	26 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	20 0 0
Vogan Tea	58 0 0

Remarks:—Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 0.82 cents. Maha Uva xd. 10 p.c. and Pelmadullas 5 p.c. 2nd Interims and Meall Mors 5 p.c. 1st Interm.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 4.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	89.14
T.T. Berne on London	25.24
T.T. Paris on London	12.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.18

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Ready. Mill Terms. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350	
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	+13/4 +11
Bengal F.G. M.G.	340	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G	345	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	340	
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	410	
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	+28 +20/1
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	405	
Arvi Fine M.G.	405	+20/1 +13/4
Amraoti Fine M.G.	395/97	
Khamgaoan-Akola Fine M.G.	395/97	+14/5 +6/7
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	395	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	395	+7 —1
Muthia Fine M.G.	385	—6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.		
Purna Average Quality.		
Parbhani/Sailu Quality	395	
Indore Ujjain	390	
Burwah Sanavad	390	March
Broach Fine M.G.	425/28	+15
Broach F.G. M.G.	415/18	
Westerns Good M.G.	400	
Western H.G.		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	465/70	
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	430	
Compta F.G. M.G.	430	
Dholtera F.G. M.G.		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.		

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|2 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment buyers £17|2|6.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Nov|Dec. shipment buyers £17-2-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment Hull paid £15|10|0.
Linseed Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment nominal £18|0|0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62-1|2 lb:
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 50|3.
Barletta Russo per 62-1|2 lb:
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 50
Wheat, South Australian:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 51|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 52|6.

SUGAR MARKET REORPT.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The market has ruled steady and prices both for Spot and Forward positions are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|14 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Howara sh. 14|7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. sh. 14|7-1|2 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov.-Dec. sh. 14|11-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 10|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
Sept sh. 15|2 per cwt F.B.H.
Oct-Nov.-Dec. sh. 15|5 per cwt F.B.H.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 10|8 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15|4.
BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|10 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Nawab of Belha at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson presided at the prize distribution of the Muslim Girls Orphanage Poona on Tuesday.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ADVANCE

LARGE INDIAN CROP ASSURED

Bombay, Oct. 5.

In the following weekly report issued today regarding the present cotton situation, Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. see no justification for expecting any rise in the values of American Cotton. In India, it rains are over, a large crop is assured, and they strongly advise short sales.

"A summary of cables received during the week leads one to believe that the weather on balance has been unfavourable to the crop, but every attempt to advance prices has been met by hedge selling.

The market now awaits the publication on Saturday of the next crop estimate and Ginning returns. As was the case a month ago private crop estimates vary considerably being between 12 to 13 1|2 million bales. We shall not hazard a guess at the official estimate but it appears the market generally is expecting a bullish figure. In spite of this it is somewhat difficult to understand the present sagging tendency. The probable reason is that consumers' stocks of cheap cotton are becoming exhausted and they are finding difficulty in disposing of the same large quantity of manufactured goods at the higher basis. There is considerable evidence of such conditions in the East and Far East and we are of opinion similar conditions must be experienced in other consuming centres. For some time we have been expressing the opinion that the higher price level must affect the consumption, and even should the coming Bureau confirm the lower private estimates any advance which may follow can only be of a temporary nature. The World's supply of cotton is going to be example for all requirements and however slowly the Americans may market the balance of their crop we see no justification for any advance in price.

The local market has declined in sympathy with the American markets; local quotations this morning being about Rs. 15 lower. Further rains have been received in most of the cotton districts. The weather chart indicates that the rain is now over and should this be so, a large Indian crop is assured. Bengal cotton arrivals have commenced and several other growths should follow suit in about a fortnight's time. Indian cotton is too dear and as exporters' commitments are practically nil once our crop moves freely prices here must give line not only to a correct parity but probably below parity before sufficient outside demand will be attracted to take care of the heavy hedge selling which must accompany our crop movements. We see no inducement to be long of Indian cotton and strongly advise short sales."

WATER SCARCITY IN SIND.

CROPS WILL TERRIBLY SUFFER.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 4.

The sudden fall in the water level in the river from the middle of last month has caused a deficiency of water supply not only in tracts which were not affected by the last heavy floods, but also in parts of the flooded areas from which flood-water had rapidly drained owing to their being on a high level. Even some parts of the Upper Sindh, Larkana and Nawabshah Districts have experienced difficulty owing to water scarcity at the most critical time in the ripening process of both dry and wet crops.

News has reached Hyderabad this morning of further havoc caused by rain and thunderstorm in some parts of Nawabshah District and Khairpur State, followed by the raid of swarms of locusts, destroying or damaging Bajri, Jowari and cotton crops. This however has not yet been officially confirmed.—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:—Large crop estimates. Pre-Bureau Liquidation. Rally towards close. Futures 18 to 26 points lower.

New York, Oct. 4.

The market opened quiet with large crop estimates inducing long liquidation before the Bureau report. Prices opened lower and quickly declined during the early part of the session about 44 points. At this level shorts were covering and a rally of 23 points was recorded before the close. Futures closed at a net loss of 18 to 26 points. Spot Cotton declined 20 points to 21.40 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a decline of 24 to 21 Points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 25 points to 21-17 cent.

Despite private reports showing no improvement in the crop during the past months, private estimates show small reductions in the probable yield this month. However there exists large difference between low and high figures and it is doubted whether the Bureau Report will show any appreciable reduction from the last estimate. There are some who believe in moderate increase and if the same is confirmed, chances are in favour of a further decline in the prices. So far Boll-weevil complaints are less and absence of frost may cause reversal of sentiment. The market is more two sided at the moment and we advise to reduce open accounts.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 4th inst.

October highest 20.98 (10.05 a.m.) lowest 20.67 (12-57 p.m.)

Reuter New York market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on bearish crop estimates, but later advanced partially on covering.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. make the following remarks regarding American markets in their weekly report issued to-day:—

Until the issue of the Bureau Report on Saturday next there may not be large changes in prices and trading will be on a restricted scale. Never perhaps, opinion regarding the Bureau has varied so much as it does now, and it clearly indicates a disturbed and unsettled mentality. However, it is interesting to note that almost all the private pointers show a reduction in crop estimate since a month, but the cold reception given to such estimates and the continuation of the tendency for the prices to remain easy, may appear paradoxical to many. Ot any rate, the recent action of the market, irrespective of the estimates, shows that it refuses to believe in a substantial reduction in crop. Weekly Weather Reports since the last Bureau have not been altogether favourable and cold rains in the cotton belt are reported. There is less talk of weevil and pickings are hurried up for fear of frost. Therefore, one cannot positively say in the face of facts so conflicting, whether the crop prospects have improved or not during the past month and the Bureau alone can throw some light on this. Trade is already made familiar with a figure slightly above 12 millions and therefore, unless there be drastic reduction by the Bureau, we think, that it may not cause any surprise. Although a momentarily freakish move in prices may be caused by the next Bureau, we think, that it will soon pass into oblivion and normal state of affairs will follow in no time.

Apart from the Bureau the fear of frost in the next week and the talk of deterioration in grade will fully sustain the prices and should the market decline in the meanwhile on any account, we emphatically advise to go long looking for very rapid and quick advances.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 4.
December	21.19—.22
January	21.21—.26
March	21.49—.21
May	21.68—.20
July	21.62—.18
Middling Spot	21.40—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 4.
October	21.08—.24
January	21.29—.21
Middling Spot	21.17—.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	58,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	4-10-27 2466000	2433000
Receipts yesterday	4-10-27 98000	152000
Exports to date	4-10-27 1326000	1374000
Stock at Ports	30-9-27 1727000	1288000
Stock Interior Towns	do.. 636000	732000
" Liverpool	30-9-27 1094000	821000

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL:—Opening declined, helped by further long liquidation. Futures 20 to 28 points lower. Spot 12 Points lower to 11.82. Sales 8,000 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened slightly better than expected and developed into weakness on pre-Bureau long liquidation. There was absence of any noticeable buying power and the market closed at a decline of 28 points for near options while next crop closed at a decline of 20 points. Spot quotations were reduced 12 points to 11-82d.—Ready Sales were 8,000 Bales for the day.

Empire Cotton futures were weak at a decline of 28 points.

Egyptian futures were quiet at a decline of 13 to 17 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 4th inst.

9-15 a.m.—Weather Cooler—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt.

8.45 p.m.—Market eased on long liquidation and increased hedge selling. Fossick Bureau estimate crop 13,755,000 Bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following reply from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Pre-Bureau Liquidation likely Expect 13 millions."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market easier on higher crop estimates."

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. have sent the cable as under:—

"Bull confidence impaired owing to large crop estimates."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 4. Opening	Closing.
October	11.39	11.28—.26
November		11.28—.27
December		11.32—.28
January	11.46	11.36—.27
February		11.35—.26
March	11.49	11.37—.27
April		11.35—.27.
May	11.50	11.37—.27
June		11.31—.26
July	11.40	11.27—.26
August		11.17—.23
September		11.03—.21
October		11.89—.20
Middling Spot		11.82—.12

SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 4. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Scinde Good	9.05—.10
Scinde Fully Good	9.25—.10
Scinde Fine	9.45—.10
Bengal Good	9.05—.10
Bengal Fully Good	9.25—.10
Bengal Fine	9.45—.10
Oomra Good	9.60—.10
Oomra Fully Good	9.85—.10
Oomra Fine	10.10—.10
Broach Good	10.00—.10
Broach Fully Good	10.30—.10
Broach Fine	10.60—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
October	18.38—.13
November	18.52—.13
December	18.61—.13
January	18.65—.17
February	18.70—.17
March	18.75—.17
April	18.76—.17
May	18.78—.17
June	18.78—.18
July	18.78—.19
August	18.78—.19
September	18.78—.19
October	18.78—.19
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.20

Visible Supply	30-9-27	4125000	3201000
Quantity in Sight	do..	2942000	6005000

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 4.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	20.94
January	21.32
March	21.56

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

October	20.80
January	21.17
March	21.41

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

October	21.13
January	21.34
March	21.41

BOMBAY.

Absence of sellers—Scattered buying anticipating Reaction—Better Liverpool.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Following a decline of 28 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 423-12 for Broach A. M. delivery and improved somewhat on absence of sellers and jobbers buying on the theory of reaction. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A. M. 423-12, 425-8, 423-8, 425-8
Oomra D. J. 391, 392-8, 391, 392-8.
Bengal D. J. 348, 350-8, 348, 350-8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool advices were steady and prices improved 2 points over previous close. The local market ruled steady with moderate business and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

The local market will remain closed tomorrow being "Dasara Day."

Broach A. M. 427, 427-8, 426-8, 427-8.
Oomra D. J. 394, 394-8, 394, 394-8.
Bengal D. J. 352, 352-8, 352, 352-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Oct. 5. Yen.
October	341.30—1.50
January	299.40—0.40
April	254.60—0.50

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Tuesday's Receipts Bales	440
Tuesday's Exports Bales	4,591
Receipts from 1st Sept. Bales	64,719
Receipts same time last year Bales	41,732
Exports from 1st Sept. Bales	76,737
Exports same time last year Bales	36,260
Stock of Cotton on 29th September Bales	330,375.
Stock same time last year Bales	329,424.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.
Bengal D.J.	.. 351
Broach A.M.	.. 426
Oomra D.J.	.. 393

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Oct. 5.	
100	Hindustan Mill	Bengal	374
100	H. Nenshi	Bengal	379
100	Colaba Land	Darwah	403
100	Colaba Land	Sailu	405
100	Tata Mill	Vagadia	400
100	Ralli Bros.	Comptah	413
200	Japan T. & Co.	Bengal	357|380
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Kalajin	360
100	Volkart Bros.	Bengal	398

To-morrow cotton market is entirely closed.

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their to-day's report state that in view of the private crop estimates and reports coming through all of which indicate that Saturday's Government Bureau estimate will be lower than the last figure of 12,692,000 bales, it is ratoher surprising to see the New York market slowly giving way. Our own opinion is that it will pay to be long over the Bureau, but if the estimate should be followed by a sharp rise, it might be wise to take advantage of the same in order to liquidate holdings.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. make the following remarks for the local market in their weekly report issued to-day:—

The most important feature of the week's trade in the local market has been the reversing of the Bombay-New York straddle. For the past some months the local market has been generally higher in parity with the New York and hence there were considerable straddle selling in Bombay against purchases of Americans in New York or Liverpool. The recent rains in Broach and Oomra areas presented an opportunity to reverse this straddle and consequently sales were effected in New York against purchases in Bombay, with the result that our parity with Americans has come closer together and trade finds itself in a healthy position technically.

In spite of the fact that stocks of Sampin are immense in Japan there is good demand for it at better prices. A large portion of the stocks was manufactured when cotton prices were much lower and hence rapid sales are now expected with every advance in raw cotton prices and invariably such sales of Sampin are replaced by purchases of cotton, as they have already commenced to do so.

Except perhaps in the Mooglai districts the recent rains have been generally beneficial and the crop prospects are on the whole favourable and must be attractive to shippers. Assisted by healthy advices from New York we think the demand in the local market for both forward as well as delivery contracts will broaden and therefore, we advise to go long.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 4.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot; 14.

BU ION MARKET

GOLD.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.
Ready	21 7 6
Asho	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 3

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.
London Ready	25 11 9
Forward	25 11 0
London-Shanghai	2-6-3|8
Silver Ready	58 5 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Asho	58-4-0	58-5-0	58-4-0	58-5-0
Kartika	58-4-6	58-5-6	58-4-6	58-5-6

To-morrow being Bank Holiday at 2 p.m.

MONEY MARKET.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1\|5 7\|8.
D D 1\|5 29\|32.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1\|5 29\|32 October.
Bank's selling D D 1\|5 15\|16.
Bank's selling D D 1\|5 15\|16.
Bank's selling T T 1\|5 15\|16 November.
Bank's selling T T 1\|5 31\|32 December.
Bank's buying T T 1\|5 31\|32.
Bank's buying D D 1\|6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1\|6 7\|32 Near.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1\|6 9\|32 Dec-Feb.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276.
Bank's buying T T 274.
Bank's buying D D 273.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying D D 942.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 960.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1\|2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 124 1\|2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 134 1\|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 170 1\|4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155 1\|4.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3\|8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York\|London 4.86 7\|8 4th inst.
Shanghai\|London 2\|6 5\|16 5th inst.
London\|Japan 1\|11 1\|32 4th inst.
London\|Paris 124.00 4th inst.
London\|Belgium 34.93 4th inst.
London\|Switzerland 25.23 4th inst.
London\|Italy 89.55 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 4th inst. £4\|4\|11-1\|2; 3rd inst. £4\|4\|11-1\|2.
Silver London Ready 4th inst. 25 11\|16; 3rd inst. 25 5\|8.
Silver London Forward 4th inst. 25 11\|16, 3rd inst. 25 5\|8.
Silver New York Ready 4th inst. 55 15\|16; 3rd inst. 55 13\|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4th inst. 4 5\|16 per cent.; 3rd inst. 4 5\|16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4th inst. 4 15\|32 per cent.; 3rd inst. 4 15\|32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1\|2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 1 ²(4 per cent; 3 mos. 3-1\|2 per cent; 6 mos. 4-1\|2 per cent; 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3 Months 4-5\|16 per cent.
6 Months 4.7\|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1\|2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3\|4 to 2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 3 per cent.
6 Months 4-1\|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		496	1475
Central India		5716	5230
Barsi and Nagar	4	895	382
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	110
Berar		2734	1139
Central Provinces		2284	276
Total Oomras	4	12467	8,612
Dholera		10271	1373
N.W. Provinces ..		2502	1501
Rajputana ..		4567	4102
Sind-Punjab ..		2224	2303
Broach ..	202	2161	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2190	3349
Westerns-Northerns	76	2007	4829
Cocoanada		..	17
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5832	3489
Persian	62	1286	1414
American		16722	4004
Egyptian and African	96	2490	6730
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		..	..
Total	440	64,719	41,732

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	3620	37,129	31,801
Japan & China	400	50,260	10778
Coast Ports ..	501	1519	363
Up-country by Rail		46,82	7,345
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		5,419	5,651
Total	4591	99,009	55,938

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

SECURITIES EASY

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, Oct. 5.

Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a small range owing to small business. The market closed quiet but steady with no special feature.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled rather firm on continued Bull support. Tata Hydros were steady. Some lots of Tata Power changed hands at Rs. 530. Cement shares keep firm on bull support. Shivrajpurs were steady. Tramways are neglected. Alcocks are steady.

SECURITIES:—

The market opened steady but ruled easy on realising.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow. It will again remain closed on Saturday and Monday for settlement purposes.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 87-12.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£50-5) 10 p.c. 28-6.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1450.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32-8.
Central India Mining (10) 26-8.
India Cement (250) 192-8.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 1171-4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 577-8.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 54-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 898-12.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 827-8.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1\|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 807/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1\|2 p.c. 93.
Tarta Hydro Elect. O. (100) 178-12.
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 178-12.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 531-4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70; 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412-8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 881-4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 547-8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 435.
Crescent (100) 212-8.
Colaba Mills 136/4.
Dawn (250) 80, 720.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 182/8.
Elphnstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 960 458-12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33\|4
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Mawan (100) 371-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1\|1 261/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3-1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931\|32 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960\|70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929\|47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/9.
5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1\|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Mnnicipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111\|8
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates.—17th Oct. Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76-3; 1945-55 Rs. 107-8; 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 600.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2055.
New Great Mills 311-4.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pabaney Mill 200, 277-8.
Pearl Mill 230, 602/8.
Phoenix (100) 10, 415.
Simplex (100) 178/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1\|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 538-12.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3075.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 307/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 710.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 270.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 201-14
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 27-8.
British Burma Petroleum 51/9, 5/13.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-Rs 1,825.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 27-8.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,140.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-14.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134-8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 83-12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 54.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 186-4.
Telephone Co. (50) 42.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Dussera: Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
Matunga Hindus vs. Kanara F. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Green and Whites "B" vs. National Medicals, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails of September 22, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Nadkarni Cup Football: Colaba United "B" vs. V. J. T. Institute, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily, standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail ..	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail ..	8 20	21 5
Delhi Express ..	6 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express ..	19 35*	7 25

(*Terminates at Church Gate).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s.s. "Buchanan" left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in the evening of 1st inst.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association the Rockefeller Malaria Film will be shown to the public by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker, Clerk of the Association, to-day (Thursday) at Tardeo, near Tram Terminus at 9 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still born) 62; Total mortality this day last year was 88.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATEE SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, the 28th Annual Dasrah Sammelan of the Maratha Community will be held to-day (Thursday) in the afternoon at the "Shree Madho Maharaja Shindia Hall", Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Bombay. Mr. Apantrao Shivajeerao Chawan, will speak on the subject of "The present situation of the Maratha Community."

BALMANDAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A prize distribution will be held to-day (Thursday) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when prizes will be given to the children who took part in the Shri Shivaji Tercentenary Celebrations held by the Balmandal. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside. Copies of the Celebration Souvenir which the Balmandal has published will also be distributed to children.

VIJAYA DASMI CELEBRATIONS.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall of Girgaon Back Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when well-known speakers will deliver speeches on "Vijayadasmi ceremony." Also magic shows will be performed. All Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

LATE MR. GOVARDHANRAM TRIPATHI.

Shri Gujarat Mandal celebrates the Jayanti of the late Mr. Govardhanram Tripathi, author of Saraswati-Chandra on Shri Vijayadashmi to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the presidentship of Principal A. B. Dhruva when the Hon. Justice Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Messrs. Viswanath Vaidya, Nagindas Master, Chandrashanker Pandya, Ambalal Jani, K. M. Munshi, Mavji Sheth, Pardhubhai Sharma, Rajendra Soninarayan and others are likely to speak.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EMPIRE

LONDON CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Rugby.—Comprising 200 delegates, the Imperial Agricultural Conference to-day began in London its discussions on the best ways and means of organising agricultural research within the Empire. Mr. Guiness, Minister of Agriculture, in his opening speech said agriculture was the largest Empire industry. Even in this crowded country it reached a value of 225 millions sterling a year, and when one realised that in the vast overseas territories of the Empire, 80 per cent. were living by agriculture that industry would be seen as a giant pillar of its life and prosperity.—B. O. W.

DASSERRAH.

A TIME-HONOURED HINDU FESTIVAL

Daserrah or Durga Puja which falls today is observed all over India with great rejoicings be fitting the occasion. On this day, Rama marched against Ravan the demon King of Ceylon. Early in the morning the Hindus after their usual ablutions perform puja of their household gods. In the afternoon, especially in towns governed by Indian States they go in procession to the temples with their families and friends.

In Bombay, the Bhuleswar and Mumbadevi temples are thronged by the devotees. They also give "dakshina" to the Brahmins and visits their friends in the evening.

Dasserrah is considered as most auspicious for starting new business or to school career. This festaival is also kept in commemoration of the Pandavs making preparation for war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravs of which the Mahabharat gives a glowing account.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS.

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha and Maharashtra Kreeda Mandal, there will be a Dassera Sammelan to-day (Thursday) on the playground of the Maharashtra Kreeda Mandal, near the G.I.P. Railway Station, Matunga. Swami Vishwananda of the Ramkrishna Mission has kindly consented to preside. The programe is as under:—

4 to 4-45 p.m. Procession from King's Circle to the playground. 4-45 to 6 p.m. National songs, Shami Poojan and demonstration of Lathi and Lejim, etc. 6 p.m. Address by the president.

There will also be a Kirtan by Mr. Parkar at the Mang Garodi Ashram of the Hindu Sabha, from 2 to 4 p.m. on the same day.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual Dasara Gathering of the students of the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) in the School premises at 7-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. N. R. Phatak.

DASARA CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Hindoo Sarvaknik Vyayam Shala, Girgaon, the annual Dasara Festival will be celebrated publically in Angre's New Chawl, Mugbhat Lane at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) when new "Lathi" class will be opened at the hands of Dr. Dhavale, B.A., M.D.

Class will be conducted by Prof. P. L. Kale of Dadar, a student of well known Gymnastic School of Prof. Manikrao of Baroda.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps, the Dasserah Sammelen will be performed under the Presidentship of Shriyut Ganpat Mahadeo Kelaskar, to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shri Ganesh-Bhuwan at Umarkhadi, when Messrs. Jaekar Bros. will give selection of their songs. All are cordially invited to attend.

BENGAL CLUB, BOMBAY.

Fifth Anniversary and Bejoya Sammilani will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel between 6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. Theatrical performance "Punarjanma" will be staged by the members of the Club. All Bangalees are welcome.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The following press communique has been issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, regarding remittances to the British Treasury:—

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 1st October 1927 70,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 1st October 1927 10,370,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Remittances during the week ending 1st October 1927 nil; Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 1st October 1927 5,574,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 1st October 1927 70,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 1st October 1927 15,944,000.

MUSLIM STUDENT FINED.

BRINGS AMMUNITION FROM GERMANY WITHOUT LICENSE.

Charged with possession of ammunition without a license Syed Muhiuddin Syed Jamaluddin, a Mahomedan student who arrived in Bombay after completing a five-years course in Engineering from Germany, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

He arrived from Genoa per S.S. "Aequiligia" last week. His trunk and kit were examined by the Customs Preventive Officer and 24 rounds of ammunition were found in the trunk.

The accused in his defence said that he possessed a pistol while he was in Berlin. He had no knowledge of the location of the cartridges in his trunk at all. The might have oversight by his wife who accompanied him to Bombay. He however pleaded "guilty" to the charge of possessing ammunition without a license.

In view of the statement the Magistrate only imposed upon the accused a fine of Rs. 50.

MR. CHATTERJI'S ENTERPRISE

WHY HE FAILED TO REACH GOAL

FOUR CARDINAL FACTORS

Mr. Robin Chatterji who made the first attempt of its kind in swimming in India on Tuesday from Bombay to Elephanta ascribed his failure to reach his goal to four principle factors to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle". If he had been given, he said, facilities as he expected in all probability he would have been the first Indian to swim Elephanta and back in India. The four cardinal factors that contributed to his failure are:—(1) He was not supplied with the best kind of goggles to swim in the sea. He had therefore to satisfy himself with an ordinary pair of Wilson Goggles. (2) He was not equipped with the swimming costume and, therefore had to content himself with an ordinary piece of muslin (3) He was given ordinary almond to chew which he could not do for fear of swallowing sea water. If he was given proper sustenance he would have remained longer in water and the stomach would not got upset as the case was with him at a later stage, and (4) The boatmen betrayed him inasmuch as instead of taking his direction they refused to follow his instructions soon after he left the Gateway of India. His task, therefore, Mr. Chatterji thought would have been easier if the Bombay public or some swimming club had arranged these necessary things which were essential for his success beforehand. In spite of these adverse factors, Mr. Chatterji succeeded in remaining in seawater for twelve and a half hours and covered thirty miles in swimming.

When Mr. M. E. Venkatasaram, Secretary of the Bombay Scouts Association, picked him up exactly at twelve midnight Mr. Chatterji vomitted not because he was exhausted, but because his stomach was deranged owing to bad food-stuff. On Wednesday morning he was quite hale and hearty and betrayed no signs of exhaustions or fatigue of the previous day. Mr. Chatterji is due to be in his college at Allahabad on the 9th instant but hopes to give another demonstration of his swimming abilities shortly if he received proper encouragement from the Bombay public.

It should be remembered that Mr. Chatterji is a student yet, and could not buy the aforesaid articles for himself.

OUT TO BREAK RECORDS

"Chronicle" Photo.
Robindra Chatterjee, who swam to Uran from Apollo Bunder on Tuesday, is out to break all swimming records. He tried the Arabian Sea on Tuesday, completing about 30 miles in 12-1/2 hours with heavy tides to fight against and insufficient arrangement for nourishment.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Labour policy with regard to the coal industry was discussed at the resumed Conference of the Labour Party at Blackpool when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved a resolution which had been agreed upon between the Executive of the Party and the Miners' Federation.

The resolution which was carried by a large majority reaffirmed the Conference's belief in the nationalisation of the Mines, development of the method of coal treatment, and the organisation of distributive processes as essential to the prosperity of the industry and the workers engaged in it. It called for the repeal of the eight hours Act and the regulation for the supply of labour in the mining industry, and also asked for a national provision without recourse to the poor law and local rates, for the maintenance of the unemployed miners, compulsory grouping and amalgation of mines, establishment of selling agencies, and legislation to enable local authorities to undertake sale of coal.

Mr. MacDonald in his speech declared that if the Labourites came into office they would assume the duty of nationalising the mines. (Cheers).—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Chartered Bank and the P. and O. Bank refused to give any information regarding, and will either confirm nor deny, the recent newspaper report that the Chartered Bank of India is taking over the P. and O. Bank.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	October 5.
Previous Closing Rate	21.21
To-day's Opening Rate	21.21
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	20.85
Difference	—.36

LIVERPOOL.

	October 5.
Previous Closing Rate	11.36
To-day's Opening Rate	11.34
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	11.21
Difference	—.15

Broach Expectation 423

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct. 5.
Silver Ready	25 12 0
	Higher. 0 1 0
Silver forward	25 12 0
	Higher. 0 1 0

Tone of Market: India Bought.

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING: 2ND DAY.

ACCEPTANCES

The following are acceptances for to-day's (Thursday's) races at Poona. The first race starts at 1-30 p.m:—

THE HOLKAR PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III.

Bahadurjung 9|3, Hawad 8|13, Reality 7|13, Outlaw 8|10, Sabir 8|10, Copper King 8|9, Badia 8|9, Glad Eye 8|9, Durban 8|9, Chaudean 8|9, Aasuf 8|5, Haboob 8|5, Raja II 8|4, Back Bay 8|3, Jasmine 8|3, Hilal 8|3, Firat 8|0, Ganam 7|13, Garibaldi 7|13, Layiq 7|13, Durham 7|13, Khalil Beg 7|13, Frangool 7|13, Elaj 7|13, Nofal 7|13 and Chevalier 7|13.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III.

Dhidha'a 9|0, Gentle Prince 8|13, My Moon 8|9, Tehran 8|9, Variety 8|9, Shamsoonder 8|6, Wazir 8|5, Doldol 8|3, Noman 8|3, Peach 7|13, Koko 8|3, Najmuzaman 8|0, Sabirtai 8|0, Mercury 8|0, Zaki Beg 8|0, Okra 7|13, White Silk 7|13, Madhoor 7|9, Meerjan 7|13, Sadoola 7|13, Afreet 7|9, Najeeb 7|9, Nassrat 7|9, Gallant 7|9, and Roulette 7|4.

THE PAISLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the Classes III and IV which have not won after 31st March 1926, a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or over.

Canterbury Lam's 9|1, Bonaparte 8|13, Dawn of Hope 8|12, Georgina 8|12, Quarrymun II (late Westwood Star) 8|11, Quito 8|10, Green Islet 8|6, Royal Bride 7|7, Blue Curtain 7|0 and Golden Shadow 7|0.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the Class III.

Ferozeshah 9|8, Nevis 9|3, Subhan 9|3, Azedin 9|3, Violence 9|3, Shahzaman 8|5, Sarsam 9|3, Gog 9|3, Saad 9|2, Gaffi 9|0, Saad Salaam 8|13, Krishan II 8|13, Mukden 8|12, Delight 8|10, Milloo 8|10, Shumsuzzaman 8|9, Tyrant 8|9, Saifulzaman 8|9, Baig 8|9, Maharaja 8|9, Apples 8|9, Wahhas 7|13, Company 7|13, Gregory 7|13 and Amber 7|13.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in the Classes III and IV.

Lady Junior 9|4, King's Hellow 9|0, Poet's Dream 8|10, Dawn of Hope 8|7, Phillippa of Hainault 8|1, Old Fashioned Maid 7|11, Jovial 7|8, Tres Facile 7|8, Royal Bride 7|4 and Gold Currency 6|10.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in the II Class.

Mozan 9|0, Sinan 8|13, Roscoff 8|13, Amood 8|11, Stability 8|8, Othello 8|6, Hishan 8|5, Maneck Beg 8|5, Obyid 8|3, Meried 8|2, Salonic 8|1, Malikizaman 7|13, Kadoor Beg 7|12, Hatchet 7|11 and Zoolfakar 7|2.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in the Classes III and IV.

Adour 9|2, Glen Tree 8|11, Bonaparte 8|10, Canterbury Lamb 8|8, Quatre Bras 8|7, Royal Gem 8|2, Theona 8|1, Steel Blue 7|6, Toss Up 7|13, and San Fay 7|12.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for all Horses.

Ventose 9|7, Domestic Bond 9|2, Red Hawk 8|13, Pride of Priestown 6|13, Caesonia 6|10, Dark Orient 8|10, My Realm 7|9, Krishna Kumari 7|8 and Tycho 7|5.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the I and II Class which have not won after 1st July 1927, flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over.

The Monk 9|3, Ormiston 8|8, Day Work 7|11, Polychrome 7|12, Burgos 7|11, Ad Dominum 7|11, Roseate Air 7|6, Fire Star 7|6, Flying Steve 7|1 and Revirine 6|13.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in the II Class.

Mahfouz 9|7, Red Flag 8|13, Hoojaz 8|12, Noorulmulk 8|9, Anjar 7|11, Hazal 8|8, Mashalla 8|8, Telafar 8|6, Mijbas 8|5, Costa Rica 8|4, Try Again (late Farooq) 8|3, Kurdistan 8|2, Weldon 8|0 Musal 8|0, Dawood 7|11 and Karikata 7|4.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

HAWAD 1
GLAD EYE 2
ELAJ 3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ROULETTE 1
VARIETY 2
DHIDHA'A 3

THE PAISLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

GEORGINA 1

SAKLATVALA NOVJOT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The deep solicitation your worthy contemporary, "The Times of India", has of late been betraying for "the purity and the safety" of the Parsi community, "their religion and their blood" by continuous mud-slinging at the Saklatvala Navjot appears, indeed, very dramatic. It savours, however, of purposes and currents deeper than the mere creation of sensation, for beyond the flimsy and transparent curtain of an extract from the "Sanj Vartman," is apparent, a vile propaganda, sufficient in its intensity to incite the few pig-headed fossils in the community, shielding behind the mask of orthodoxy, to viler action. I do not care to enter into the merits of the case at all, but presuming all the representations to be correct, the six columnsful of nonsense gassed out by the "Sanj Vartman", offers, I assert, but a gratuitous insult to the community, and lowers it not inconsiderably in the estimation of the world. For, if the summarised version so graciously fished out by the "Times" in its issue of the 29th September has any spirit of the original, it but misrepresents the thinking portion of the community, which I assert is in a majority, as being head and ears anxious to preserve their religion by the convenient but transient handle of the symbol, the rite and the word, rather than the spirit and the essence.

May I enquire of the "Sanj Vartman" how it comes about that it has been the only chosen paper to receive manna from heaven in the shape of "numerous private letters of inquiry from our co-religionists, and a number of communications from correspondents denouncing this Navjot. . . .", despite the fact that there are numerous other communal papers also blazing the fire of orthodoxy? May I suggest it to the "Times of India," that the only reason why its research made into Saklatvala's religious beliefs and with such noble purpose announced in the Current Topics column has not been contradicted, is that the sane part of the community has seen through the game, and has refused to impose upon itself the self-denying ordinance of ostracising a figure, unique and outstanding in the annals of current history, and better still, has treated it as beneath their contempt? May I assure both of these selfless benefactors of humanity, that Saklatvala has long before and voluntarily doffed off the mischievous and illusive pallium of aristocracy they charge him with robing himself in—that his "religious beliefs and practices" consist of and are wholly contained in, service and sacrifice for the edification of humanity, involving in itself what can indisputably be claimed as the essence of Zoroastrianism,—Manashin, Gavashin, Kunashin,—and he is all a stricter a Zoroastrian for that.—but the feeling of "anger and surprise" complained of as emanating from "the religious farce" is confined to but few besides the two—that it will be a waste of effort to appeal to "staunchly religious Parsis" to fabricate an agitation against the Navjot and that the appeal had better be made to the "staunchly" fanatical and bigoted ones—and lastly, that that portion of the community which has the profoundest belief in the essence of Zoroastrianism, refuses to recognise that it has been put under any debt of gratitude for the gracious service they have already rendered or offer to render in the future, expressly or otherwise, to the community? I might indeed add that not only is we welcome, and with open arms, Mr. Saklatvala's five children, admitted "at a stroke" into the Zoroastrian fold, but positively feel grateful to him, for his being instrumental in enrolling in our midst, by the only entry available, five new members, of an illustrious parentage, who, I feel sure will carry the torch of Truth with as great a zeal and tenacity as their father has been doing.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

DAWN OF HOPE	2
ROYAL BRIDE	3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SARSAM	1
SUBHAN	2
SHAHZAMAN	3

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I. Distance 1 mile.

KING'S YELLOW	1
PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT	2
POET'S DREAM	3

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

AMOOD	1
OTHELLO	2
MANECK BEG	3

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II. Distance 1 mile.

ADOUR	1
GLEN TREE	2
SAN FAY	3

THE EBHOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

DOMESTIC BOND	1
DARK ORIENT	2
MY REALM	3

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

POLYCHROME	1
ROSEATE AIR	2
AD DOMINUM	3

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

AMAR	1
MASHALLA	2
RED FLAG	3

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in **NINE different subjects.** Others passed **mostly in Book-keeping and Law** as usual with **a stray pass of a single student** in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
(Estd. 1909).
Head Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The largest supplier of the High Grade Genuine New Mofussil Co.'s Double Boiled Linseed Oil, the original United Carborundum Co.'s Carborundum Grinding Stones, Wheels and Files, Electrical Accessories both German and English Origin, Ginning Stores, Press Stores such as hydraulic Ramblings, very high grade quality compressed Red Sheet steam jointing. Textile and Engineering Stores, Oil Mill machinery and its component parts. Lubricating problems solved and great saving effected; grinding problem easily solved. Consultation work undertaken with regard to effecting economy, lubricating oils, grease, aniline dyes, machinery and stores. Expert advice given on any intricate problem. Please apply to MR. BAPASOLA, giving detailed particulars and necessary information.

CONSULT WELL-KNOWN ASTROLOGER.

DON'T be hopeless, come and taste your luck. A famous RAJ JOTSHI PANDIT LEKHARANJI, Astrologer and Palmist, has arrived in Bombay, who can give magic answer of Past, Present, and Future, holds many certificates from several Maharajas of his wonderful work, will leave Bombay very shortly.

Consulting hours from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

MADHAV BAUG, DHARAMSHALA, C. P. Tank.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Began 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate.-Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:
L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1927.

THE BURDEN ON THE LAND.

"The Burden of the Land Tax---A plea for its reduction" is the title of a brochure containing translation of four articles which appeared in the "Swadesamitran" of Madras. According to the writer of the articles, as the recent large remissions of the annual contribution of Madras to the Central Exchequer have effected a definite and permanent improvement in the finances of the Government, they should be partly utilised in giving relief to the ryots by reducing the land tax. He justly complains that in the official discussions about the distribution of the benefits of the remissions "the claims of the tax-payer, and particularly of the ryots, whose ever-increasing burden contributes so materially to the finances of the province, seem to have been, if not ignored, at least treated as a secondary consideration in the general talk about development, constructive programmes and other interesting suggestions." It is urged that the land tax in Madras is higher than in other provinces, the ryots are indebted and the people are therefore not in a position to invest any money in industrial enterprises and that Madras, unlike Bengal or Behar but like the United Provnces and the Punjab in a lesser degree, has been subjected to the system of resettlements and enhancements of land revenue and has had neither the benefits of the permanent settlement nor the advantages of industrial development to enable it to contemplate with equanimity the growing and grinding burden of land assessments. It is not easy to understand how the Bombay Presidency, which is subjected to similar resettlements and periodical enhancements of the land tax grinding and oppressing the ryots in no less degree, should have escaped the writer's notice. Wherever the ryotwari system has existed it has enabled the Government to exact from the ryots the largest amount of land tax even when the land does not possess the capacity to bear it.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee long ago expressed its opinion that "the time has come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancements and the other chief processes which touch the well-being of the revenue payers." In our own Presidency we have seen how the Government are not willing to give effect even to the very moderate suggestions for amending the Land Revenue Code which the Land Assessment Committee appointed by them on the recomendatory resolution of the Legislative Council has made. Let us hope Madras will be more fortunate in this respect. To make it possible on the present standard of expenditure of the Provincial Government to secure an alleviation of the existing burden on the ryots by the utilisation of a part at least of the provincial contributions, an independent and searching examination of expenditure in the services during the past few years has been rightly suggested, and the Government of Madras will do well to give effect to the suggestion. The writer of the articles concludes: "It is high time that the people's representatives, especially of the rural interests, should prepare a draft Land Revenue Bill and do all that is possible to promote its passage through the legislature. Such a Bill would, no doubt, require the sanction of the Government prior to its introduction, but the preparation and perfection of a proper Land Revenue Bill on the part of the ryots' representatives ought not to be put off on this account. Rather would such a step be a powerful means of forcing the Government's hands in this matter through agitation and a fit method of securing the early and easy enactment of a sound Land Revenue law....." It is to be hoped that members of the Madras Legislative Council will bestir themselves in the matter. In Bombay the sorely tried agriculturists, especially in Alibagh and in certain Talukas of the Surat District where revision settlements have recently been introduced, have been anxiously awaiting to see what their representatives in the Legislative Council are likely to achieve in this respect. Though it is a matter for regret that not one of them has thought it worth his while to try to secure redress of the grievances of the ryots of Alibag Taluka in the coming session of the Council it is gratifying to learn that several members propose raising a debate on the whole question of land revenue revision by drawing attention to the action taken by the Government in the Surat District.

MISCHIEVOUS MEDDLING.

It is a matter for grave concern that the potency for mischief in connection with communal questions on the part of Anglo-Indian newspapers is not adequately realized. We are an emotional people and are, to the misfortune of the country, excessively religious, sometimes to the point of bigotry. And the Anglo-Indian journalist knows, none better, how to use this foible of ours as a lever against ourselves. The harm to the Hindus and Musselmans is effected with such consummate dexterity that neither community is aware of the invisible tools which fashion the origins of discord. With the Parsis it is otherwise. Their religion and usages being confined to a limited number, have interest for few besides members of scientific societies. The Anglo-Indian journal, however, is sufficiently astute to make capital out of Parsi disunity. It may be admitted that the vocal majority of the community are against proselytism. The question is not now freshly raised and few regard the thorny matter worth re-suscitation. There was some objection in certain quarters to the "Navjot" ceremony of Mr. Saklatvala's children performed some weeks ago in London. The Parsis of India as a community looked at the event with approval or apathy. The trifling voice of dissent was a godsend to the "Times of India." A letter in another column exposes the mischievous manoeuvre of our contemporary. The opposition to the "Navjot" was obviously lukewarm. It was of a colourless kind. Left to itself the artificial fire would have blown itself out. But the "Times" would be treacherous to its traditions if it did not avail itself of what it considered a great opportunity. It published a feeler in one of its minor columns which proved a "dud." It brought discomfiture to the gratuitous meddler. Therefore, it prepared to return to the charge. We will not say anything regarding the attitude of the average educated Parsi or of the communal mind on the question of admitting willing and qualified non-Parsis to the Zoroastrian fold. But we know that the Parsis resent delicate problems of the kind being agitated in non-Parsi Press and, secondly, the whole community is satisfied that it is not a service to the Parsis to which the "Times" has been bending its energy; but that it is a manifest exploitation of the religious susceptibilities of the people for the purpose of compassing the political ruin of a powerful opponent. The "Times" would have treated with supine calm fifty "Navjots" of political nobodies among the Parsis. It is Mr. Saklatvala whose case alone has roused its ire at the "sacrilegious" step of the Communist.

HYDERABAD FINANCE.

The Budget of the Hyderabad State for the year 1337 Fasli (7th October 1927 to 5th Ocober 1928), prepared by Nawab Hyder Navaz Jung, Finance Member, can be called a prosperity Budget. It bears ample evidence, so far as a Budget can, of a prosperous state of things in the State. The Budget estimates the receipts at 768 lakhs and the expenditure at 724 lakhs, thus showing a net surplus of 44 lakhs even after making provision for Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves. This is only one of a series of surpluses in the past several years and the year is expected to close with a huge accumulated cash balance of 519 lakhs. The Reserves, too, are expected at the end of the year to amount to no less than 15 crores. The question irresistably arises why with such large perennial surpluses and accumulated cash balances and reserves, attempts should not be made to reduce the now growing revenue from liquor and ganja and to speed up nation-building activities like education, co-operation and industries. There are great possibilities of making Hyderabad a model State. Already it has spent crores on irrigation and railway projects and we find from the Budget Note that about nine crores from the Reserves will be utilised for the purchase of the railways in the State in 1934. The State has also sanctioned scholarships for the advanced education of promising Hyderabadis in Europe and British India, established a Civil Service Class for their recruitment to the higher services of the State, and has inaugurated the Osmania University on independent lines. An assurance is also given that a good part of the huge accumulated surplus will soon be available for allocation for objects like the developments of roads, provision of public buildings for housing the University and the schools, water supply and drainage. Of special and far-reaching importance is the project of a Fund of a crore of rupees for State aid to industries. Well might Mr. Hydari say with pride, "Hyderabad has sufficient money for a progressive and enlightened administration. It now requires efficient men who will use the ample resources of their country with wisdom and integrity." There is nothing like wide-spread and efficient education of every type to call forth the spirit of enterprise that Mr. Hydari seeks. And fortunately Hyderabad has the financial resources for such a wide scheme of education. If the general progress that has recently been conspicuous could be sped up, Hyderabad would soon be a model State in India.

AN OVERSEAS TRADE MISSION.

The Government of India have at last decided to send a trade mission to Africa and the Near East to explore the potentialities of developing markets there for Indian manufactures. The decision is not a day too soon, indeed it has long been overdue. The loss of the yarn market in China, the dumping of Japanese and Chinese yarn into India and Government's forcing up of the exchange have put the textile industry in such jeopardy that unless fresh markets are found and developed in Africa and the Near East, the future before Indian mills is very dark indeed. The circular letter issued by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association relating to the imports and exports of British India for the half year ending 30th June 1927 shows that there has been a further drop in the export of grey yarn to China to the extent of four million lbs. and the exports to that country now are negligible. But an appreciable increase in the exports to Persia and the Levant points to opportunities that the projected trade mission may fully explore and utilise. The Soviet Government has been pushing its trade in the Near East with conspicuous zeal. It gives one to think furiously that the British Government of India should be so slow to utilise better opportunities.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

(By SIR HARI SINGH GOUR).

IV.*

In any future development of the Indian Constitution the position of the Indian Princes cannot be overlooked. At the present moment the Indian Princes are naturally perturbed as to their fate if a further instalment of Parliamentary Government is established in this country at the close of the present transitional period. A very cursory examination will suffice to show what the position of the Indian States is, and how it will be affected by the further evolution of the Indian Constitution. The Indian States claim, and rightly claim, that their rights and privileges are safeguarded by numerous treaties made with the British Government. But the Indian States have probably forgotten that their treaties are to the effect that the Sovereign would safeguard their rights. In some treaties the term British Government or the Government of India occurs, but in none of the treaties is it stated nor, indeed, could it have been possibly stated that the sovereign rights of the King would not be delegated to a collective body of men.

SOVEREIGNTY IS DIVISIBLE.

The fact is that in the development of constitution the rights centered in an individual become diffused and distributed amongst a body of men. In a word sovereignty is divisible and may be enjoyed by one man as much as by a body of men or as in the case of the United States of America by the whole nation. In the 16th century the position of the Barons in England was exactly the same as is the present position of the Indian Princes. In their small kingdoms the Barons enjoyed all the rights now enjoyed by the Indian States, but with the growth of the English Constitution, when there was a transfer of the rights from the King to Parliament, they equally complained that their rights had been seriously jeopardized and they resisted the growth of the Constitution and their successors in the House of Lords have not forgotten this trouble between the King and the people in which the territorial magnates sided with the King. But the struggle though keen indeed, as it must always be, ended on the side of the people.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

The Indian Princes cannot afford to forget this lesson of history. They cannot carry on any struggle to resist the development of popular Government in India, nor, indeed, are their treaty rights in the slightest degree affected by the fact that the transfer of sovereign power from the King to the people or their representatives in Parliament is an encroachment upon any terms of the treaty. That is the real constitutional position. But there can be no doubt that the Princes' position would be seriously affected were these sovereign rights to be exercised by a number of men. So long as those rights remain centered in one man and he has delegated them to the Viceroy, the Princes have merely to go to him as a Representative of the King in India and his advice is the advice of the King to which the Princes have to pay deference. This instance once more illustrates the constitutional argument that the sovereign rights may be delegated and, in fact, have been delegated from time immemorial to the Viceroy and latterly to popular assemblies.

NO LEGAL GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

There is, therefore, no legal ground of complaint of any revocation of treaty rights if the Government of India Act is further extended to strengthen popular rights. It merely means the transfer of a further instalment of sovereign rights from the King to the people or rather from the British Parliament to the Indian Parliament, since the rights of the King in England have long been transferred to the British Parliament which is now the custodian and repository of all sovereign rights, except the right of honour and mercy. Even in these two respects the King's right has been seriously encroached upon by the Cabinet and the Prime Minister.

UNBRIDLED AUTOCRACY IMPOSSIBLE

But while the Indian Princes have no complaint on the score of their treaty, there can be no doubt that their position will be seriously affected by the establishment of Self-Government in this country. The Indian Parliament would not tolerate the continuance of unbridled autocracy in their midst. There are at the present moment 750 States, large and small. Some of them are so inconspicuous that their income scarcely suffices to enable the ruler to maintain his dignity. Several States exist in the Simla Hills with no better income than of about Rs 5,000 per annum and there are States elsewhere equally poor. The Indian Parliament is not likely to maintain undiminished the prestige and power of these small States which are unable to rule over their little kingdoms, because of their own poverty. It is impossible to set up a reasonably efficient administrative machinery in a State with an annual revenue of Rs 5,000 which amounts to less than Rs. 500 a month and how the Chief can with his large family, retainers and dependants maintain himself upon it passes my understanding. But I know how it is done.

THE SOLUTION.

Leaving such petty States alone, for the present, there still remain other States where, though the Chiefs enjoy larger revenues, the establishment of an efficient administrative machinery is not possible, as the cost would be excessive, if not prohibitive and out of all proportion to their capacity. The Indian Parliament is, therefore, likely to buy out all such States. There still remain the major States. Their complaint naturally is that, while they are prepared to grant a measure of autonomy to their people, they shall not be compelled to force the pace of progress incommensurate with the educational ability, intelligence, and popular demand of their subjects. To this Parliament is likely to say that they cannot tolerate the position that, while one side of the road should be lighted, the other side should be absolutely dark—that two-thirds of British India should be under the progressive rule of Parliament and one-third remain in a primitive state, dependent upon the vagary or ability of his ruling chief. The objection to personal rule all over the world is that, while in the hands of an able, benevolent, and industrious autocrat the Government is both cheap and efficient, in the hands of an unscrupulous, lazy, foolish, weak, or unintelligent ruler, the rule is an undiluted misgovernment, the only remedy for which has been rebellion or deposition of the ruler. The certainty of good rule can only be assured by the transfer of sovereign rights to a multiplicity of people. It is a canon of statesmanship that no great power and responsibility should be centered in one man or even in half-dozen men; that it should be distributed as far and wide as possible and that the Executive should always be under the control of the Legislature, which should be free to criticise their policy and remove them in case of dissatisfaction. If such Governments are established in the Indian States with the extension of Constitution in British India the cost to the States would be abnormally high, and in many cases prohibitive. These are the difficulties with which the Indian States are really confronted and I have thought out the solution which I embodied in a Resolution moved as far back as 1922. My view then was, and it has since been greatly strengthened by consultations with my friends, that the only solution of the problem that occurs to me is to establish a Privy Council as it existed when the power of the King was modified and transferred to Parliament.

WANTED A PRIVY COUNCIL.

The position of the Government of India at present is that under the Reforms Act of 1919 foreign and political relations are excluded from the purview of the Assembly. The Viceroy is, therefore, the sole Representative of the King. He has no representative of the Indian Princes to advise, or guide, or control him. A Parliament of 25 or 30 people partially elected by the Legislature, partially by the Indian Princes, and partially nominated by the Governor-General would entirely change the situation and give to the Indian Princes the guarantee which they need that their treaty rights would be safeguarded; at the same time the Legislature would feel that reasonable progress is made in the Indian States in matters excluded from its own purview.

The detailed scheme of a Privy Council for India would be the subject of the next article.

(To be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd and 4th instant.

SIR IBRAHIM AND THE HIGH COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were good enough to publish in your issue of 3rd September a letter written by me on the subject of the unfortunate differences which have arisen between the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipality regarding their respective contributions to the cost of primary education in the City of Bombay. My object in sending the letter for publication was to facilitate a settlement of those disputes about which I knew there were negotiations then pending. I have heard that a suit had been filed by the Municipal Corporation against the Government of Bombay in the matter of the said respective contributions and nothing was further from my mind than to interfere with or influence in the least degree the decision of the said suit by the Hon. the High Court of Bombay nor was it present to my mind that the letter from me could in any way interfere with the administration of justice by the High Court should the suit ultimately have to be decided by the High Court on its merits either legally or otherwise. I am, however, advised that having regard to the pendency of the said suit the letter which I wrote would, as a matter of law, constitute a contempt as it refers to the matters in controversy in the said suit.

Under these circumstances, I wish to express my sincere apology to His Majesty's High Court for such contempt as I may have unwittingly committed by such publication.—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Notes of the Day.

Parasitical Education.

Dr. P. C. Ray is a veteran educationist, who has seen the defects of the system of education in India through and through and who has also the rare merit of being in close touch with the masses and their real needs. The remark he is reported to have made, that the present system only creates so many parasites who do not know the value or dignity of labour, is only a forcible way of driving home a notorious truth, emphasised by many an educationist before him, Indian and British. Only a few days ago, Dr. Beatly, Director of Health, Bengal, told the young desk-ridden Bengalees that they could do a lot of good to themselves and their country by driving the plough rather than the quill. The tendency among the cultured classes to disdain manual labour, it must be frankly admitted, is partly due to old prejudices and false notions of respectability among the so-called higher castes. But our education, instead of seeking to correct these prejudices has long pampered them. They are now fast dying out and students are crowding into the few technical schools in the country and are demanding more and more of such schools. But Government plead want of funds. Who can aptly describe a Government which would not find funds for a kind of education that must lead to an increase of the nation's wealth?

Bankruptcy of Statesmanship.

The Government of Bombay have come out unabashed with a most damaging confession about their alleged inability to finanance primary education even to the extent of keeping their old promises. The statement they have issued says: "The finances of the Presidency are at present much straitened partly on account of the gradual loss in Excise Revenue during the last few years. Government find it impossible to provide additional funds for schemes of expansion for some years to come unless the legislature are ready to provide funds by fresh taxation." The enormity of this confession will be obvious if it is remembered that Government have to bear only about half the cost of expansion and that the proposed cut to progress applies even to schemes of expansion on a voluntary basis some of which have long been held up by Government. The specific mention of the loss of liquor revenue as a cause of financial stringency will not deceive those who are aware of the recent depredations of the Development Department. The studied silence on the possibilities of retrenchment and the arch suggestion of fresh taxation are a proclamation of bankruptcy not only of finances but also of statesmanship.

Mill-owners' Duty.

An important meeting took place in Bombay two days ago between the Indian Insurance Delegation and a sub-committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The Delegation explained to the sub-committee the desirability of the Bombay mills dealing with the Indian insurance companies to a much larger extent than they did now, citing the example of other countries where both the Government and the people strive to secure to the indigenous insurance companies the entire business of the nation. The Delegation regretted that while many up-country mills did business with the Indian insurance companies, the Bombay mills largely supported foreign companies. The sub-committee is reported to have promised to try to secure from the Mill-owners' Association a general recommendation to the Bombay mills to support indigenous insurance companies. It is a serious anomaly that the Bombay mills do not fully support a well-establish sister industry like insurance. Co-operation between the two should promote the interests of both. Mill-owners, who rightly expect support from the nation in various ways, should not fail to do their duty by other national industries.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Competition.

How can one secure a free return railway journey during the Diwali days? Passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway who hold first or second class concession week-end return tickets have a chance of competing for the benefit of securing such a free ride under the novel scheme the authorities of that railway propose for attracting traffic during the Diwali holidays. Competitors are to be provided with entry forms on which they are to write the number, class and destination of the ticket they purchase. They are required to estimate the total number of week-end return concession tickets, each class separately, issued from certain stations in Bombay. To assist them in arriving at a correct estimate the total number of concession tickets issued during the last one or two years for the Diwali holidays at these stations is to be published on the entry forms. The competition is a step in the right direction in popularising holiday travelling. We hope it will be possible for the railway to extend the scheme so as to give its benefit to third class passengers.

"TRAITORS TO MUSLIMS"!

SIND M. L. C.'S. WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SHARP RETORT

SERMON ON MERITS OF NOMINATION

From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Oct. 5.

When the Council met this morning, the atmosphere in the House was surcharged with all sorts of surmises and prognostications. The embers of discussion were still smouldering and consequently the House had lost that appearance of gaiety which it always puts on. There were all the signs of a lull that precedes a storm. Rumours were not wanting that there was going to be a storm over the amendment which Mr. Noor Mohamed was going to move.

To-day the House had to face a very critical situation in the shape of a set of amendments diametrically opposed to each other in principle and implication. That was Mr. Swaminarayan's amendment demanding that the number of nominated members on the Senate should be 30 instead of 40 as provided for in the Bill. There was again an amendment to be moved by Mr. Noor Mohamed that the number of nominated members be increased to 50.

The Nationalist groups were as much opposed to the principle of nomination as the Muslims and non-Brahmins were in love with it. The Nationalists were sure to vote with the Government on the issue, while the Muslim and non-Brahmin leaders with a very large following in the House were determined to have a square deal with the majority. As a result of all this, to-day's proceedings were exceptionally piquant and entertaining.

The general debate on both the amendments was certainly more dignified and inspiring than on any of the previous days. There have been very few days at the credit of this Council when the debate is so smashing and at the same time so elevated. There was considerable eagerness on the part of the leaders of the various cliques in the House to freely ventilate their feelings and make a clean breast of the whole dirty affair. Consequently most of the speeches thundered on the floor of the House had the semblance of a confession.

At the outset heated discussion ensued on Mr. Swaminarayan's amendment reducing the number of nominated seats. The mover of the amendment descried the system of nomination as a demoralising one. As usual there was the lame excuse of the Minister that the nomination was meant for those worthies who would not prefer to undergo the worries of an election. The amendment was unceremoniously thrown out.

The real fight was reserved on Mr. Noor Mohemad's amendment that asked for more nominations. The mover of the amendment made a biting speech ruthlessly indicting the Minister for Education for all his alleged sins of commission and omission. It was the Minister, asserted Mr. Noor Mohamed, who had infused communalism in the affairs of the University by setting at naught the Reform Committee's recommendation that the Anjuman Islam should have a special representative on the Senate. He openly assured the House that the charge levelled against the Muslim members of the House that they were in league with the Government and were secretly trying to oust the present Minister for Education was quite unfounded and malicious. The Muslim Party, he iterated, would never go to that length, even though it could not see eye to eye with the Minister in his new policy. Mr. Jadhav was very anxious to vindicate the position of his own party. He was just enlarging upon the political tenets of his party when, in the midst of his speech, the President interjected and admonished the speaker not to make an exhibition of communalism except in so far it was germane to the progress of the amendment.

It was then left to Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram to carry away the laurels of the debate. In a balanced, yet vigorous speech, Mr. Munshi nailed to the counter the accusation that there was anything like communalism in the affairs of the University. The speaker earnestly besought the Muslims and the non-Brahmins to bury the phantom of communalism, lest it should possess those communities which were still away from its domination. Referring to the attitude of the Nationalist parties towards the University Bill, Mr. Munshi held that there was nothing curious about it. It was a recognised element of every civilized Government that the Minister should be supported in matters of public interest by the party that has been instrumental in putting him into office. There was neither backsliding nor betrayal of confidence in what the Nationalists had done.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram followed Mr. Munshi with an effective speech which must have hit his opponents very hard. The cogent arguments with which he presented his speech were an eloquent reply to the suspicions entertained in certain quarters that the advanced classes were out for putting down the political aspirations of the socalled backward classes.

Even the Minister's reply was very eloquent and convincing. He had, he said, gone even beyond the Reform Committee in fixing the number of nominated seats. He assured the House that he would always do his utmost to see that the interests of the backward classes were properly safeguarded.

The amendment was lost in the division. There was considerable relief in the House after so much of dirty linen was washed in a full dress debate.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

POONA, Oct. 5.
(From Our Special Representative).

The Council having met in the morning to-day, dispersed early in the afternoon. There was a good deal of speculation in the House as to the prospects of the two diametrically opposite amendments moved by Mr. Swaminarayan and Mr. Noor Mohomed respectively. Clause 13 of the University Bill provides that the Chancellor shall nominate 40 members on the Senate. Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment that the number of nominated members be reduced to 30.

SERMON ON NOMINATION.

The Minister for Local Self-Government delivered a brief sermon on the merits of nomination. Proceeding in an exuberant mood he said that nomination was not after all so bad a thing as it was depicted to be. Government had often selected the best men for nomination. The speaker reminded the House that even Mr. V. J. Patel was once nominated by the Government on the Bandra Municipality. The ex-President of the Council, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoollah was also nominated member of the Council. Even that illustrious son of India, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale was a nominated member on the Council. All these illustrious examples went a long way in refuting the argument that Government did not select the best men for nomination. The speaker appealed to the House not to decry the principle of nomination.

Mr. S. K. Bole opposed the amendment. Mr. Bole further contended that save by the door of nomination, Labour would find it very difficult to enter the public institutions.

The amendment was further opposed by Mr. Frank Olivera who argued that nomination was quite a necessity in the case of the minority communities like the Indian Christian Community.

DEMORALISING SYSTEM.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar supporting the amendment tried to meet the arguments advanced by the opposition. More than half the members on the Senate, the speaker contended, constituted the Government strength. That was a direct contrast with the preamble of the Bill which stated that the object of the Bill was the democratisation of the University.

Mr. Bechar further argued that the system of nomination was a demoralising one.

Replying to Sir Gulam Hussein, Mr. Swaminarayan said that men like the late Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Patel and Sir Ebrahim rose to eminence only after they sought the suffrage of the people.

A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE.

The Minister for Education opposed the amendment, adding that nominated seats on the Senate had been reduced by one-fourth in the new Bill. It was impossible to do away with nominations all at once. There might be some exalted persons, the Minister continued, who would not like to undergo the worries of election. Certainly some provision had to be made for them.

The amendment was lost.

RIGHT OF MUSLIMS.

Noor Mohamad then moved that the number of nominated members be increased to 50. Mr. Noor Mohamad contended that the Muslims with a culture behind them had a right to be properly represented on the

(Continued on Next Page.)

CONDITION OF INDIAN MINERS

BRITISH M. P. TO STUDY,

MR. MARDY JONES' MISSION

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mr. Mardy Jones, a member of Parliament from an important Welsh constituency and also the secretary of an influential group of ninety Trade Union members of Parliament inside the Labour Party, is leaving for India on a special study of the condition of the Indian miners and Trade Union activities.

Mr. Jones is popular in Parliamentary circles as a champion of Socialism being prepared for working an immediate solution of the existing difficulties. His contact with Indian political leaders and Trade Union officials in India is expected to yield India a friend for India in Parliament and within the British Labour Party councils.—Free Press.

TRADES UNION ACT

LABOUR DENUNCIATION

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Rugby.—The Conference of the Labour Party at Blackpool passed a resolution denouncing the Trades Union Act recently passed by the Parliament and pledging the Party to repeal the measure at the earliest opportunity.—B. O. W.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Chikodi has given notice of a motion of adjournment of the Council to discuss the decision of the East India Cotton Association to cancel all restrictions regarding trading hours with effect from 3rd October, 1927.—A.P.

SIR LAMING'S VISIT POSTPONED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans has postponed his visit to India until later in the year in consequence of the possibility that questions may arise in Parliament, which opens in the second week of November, concerning reforms in army organisations.—Reuter.

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

AN APPRECIABLE INCREASE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

An appreciable increase in the number of apeals from India is recorded in the list of cases coming up before the Privy Councils during the term opening on the 18th of October. Indian cases totalling 30 compared with 16 last term. On the contrary, however, the sum total of appeals is only eight higher than in the last term, owing to a falling off in litigation from other quarters like Canada and the Crown Colonies.—Reuter's Special.

MACHADO SIGNS SUGAR BILL

HAVANA, Oct. 4.

President Machado has signed the Sugar Bill.—Reuter.

NANKING'S NEW MOVE

SOVIET AMBASSADOR WELCOMED

POLICY TO BEFRIEND RUSSIA

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Shanghai.—The Nanking Government has issued a proclamation that all the Nationalist leaders have been instructed to respect and assist the Soviet representatives and citizens. The proclamation further states that the Nanking Government and the Kuomingtang recognise the necessity for closer relations with the Soviet and would welcome the appointment of an Ambassador at Nanking.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED ADVANCE ON PEKING

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rugby.—An offensive against Chang-Tso Lin, who holds Peking, has been started by Yenhsis Han, Tuchun of the Shansi Province, who has hitherto refrained from active participation in Chinese wars. He is claimed to have a force of 150,000 at his disposal, and to be co-operating with Feng Yuh Siang, whose army situated in Honan is faced by the troops of the Northerners. Yen's hostile movement has met with prelimmiary success, and Kalgan has fallen, but the Northerners are sending forward reinforcements, and declare themselves able to stem his advance and protect Peking.—B. O. W.

JAPAN THREATENS ACTION

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Tokio.—An announcement by the War Office spokesman that Japan will seriously consider the despatch of troops from Manchuria to Peking and Tientsin, if the situation in the Chinese Civil War worsens, draws attention to the serious threat to Peking, following Yen Hsi Shans junction with Feng Ushiang whose joint campaign is apparently progressing.

The Southerners are reported to have occupied Kalgan, 130 miles north-west of Peking, into which latter city Chang Tso Lin's discouraged troops are flocking. The situation at present is obscure on account of ignorance Yen Hsihan's ultimate intention. Meanwhile Sun Chuan Fang, with a large army is endeavouring to create diversion by advancing on Tientsin-Punow railway in a new effort to capture Nanking and Shanghai.—Reuter.

London.—Lieutenant Webster winner Schneider Cup has been awarded Bar to Air Force Cross.—Reuter.

New York—32 ponies belonging to the Army in India polo team which were auctioned fetched a total of £20,040.—Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY TO SUPPORT INDIA'S CAUSE

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says that the Labour Party of England is determined to support the cause of India. The Conference at to-morrow's session will urge the release of all political prisoners and self-determination for India.—Free Press.

WANTED: HEALTH MINISTRY.

VENEREAL DISEASE

CONDITIONS IN INDIA

"SCANDALOUS NEGLECT OF EDUCATION"

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Imperial Social Hygiene Congress devoted to-day's afternoon session to the Indian aspect of venereal disease. Lord Lytton spoke on India's special problems in this connection and stressed the importance of the visit to India of the Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council. During his term of Governorship, he said, the delegation enlightened Government on many facts and drew attention to the defects and deficiencies in the local arrangements which had proved of the utmost value.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Major Hussan Suhrawardy read a paper on the economic effects of venereal disease on industries in India and stated that the incidence of disease was rising. India was perhaps the only country in the Empire, where the question of medical education and public health was scandalously neglected by both people and Government. He urgently advocated the creation of a Ministry of Health on the lines obtaining in England and Australia and the establishment of a General Medical Council similar to those existing in Great Britain and the Irish Free State in order to place medical education on a sounder and more efficient basis. He expressed the opinion that the system of treatment would succeed in India by means of the establishment of free secret-treatment centres similar to those in Britain while the bold policy of healthy teaching for the young should also be instituted and attention should be given to the provision of many outdoor games.

LEGISLATION TO STOP COMMERCIALISED VICE.

Major Suhrawardy advocate legislation to stop commercialised vice. He added that the problem of slave traffic in India as envisaged by the League of Nations was one of the greatest urgency and it should receive attention.

INFLUENCE OF FILMS.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe, General Secretary to the Congress, referred to the influence of films in India and asked the Indian delegates, when they reached home, to draw attention to the harmful effect on moral standards and social customs of the type of film largely shown in India to-day.—Reuter's Special.

RECRUDESCENCE OF RIOTS DEPLORED

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITY BOARDS URGED

DELHI PROPOSALS ENDORSED

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS

MEERUT, Oct. 4.

The United Provinces Provincial Moslem League met to-day, Raja Syed Ahmed Ali Khan Alavi presiding. Prominent among those present were Moulana Hasrat Mohani, Dr. Kitchlew, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Dr. Zaiooddin, Mr. Yamin Khan, Maulvi Mahmed Yakub, M.L.A. and Moulana Mohamed Ali.

Welcoming the President and delegates, Nawab Mohamed Ismail M.L.A. Chairman of the Reception Committee said that the time had come when leaders should compose their differences and place before the rank and file a well-considered and practical scheme which should a programme of political work with a view to attain self-government and infuse new life and vigour into the Muslim community. He advocated the formation of an active league which would not only conduct a campaign for political freedom but would also run its own candidates for election to the legislatures.

Referring to communal tension in the country Mr. Ismail thought that the only solution lay in granting full religious freedom to all communities. The speakers defended the Delhi proposals the aim of which he said, was to protect the Moslem minority. Moslems, he declared, could only accept the proposals in full and would give up separate representation with the grant of reforms to the North Western Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan and separation of Sind.

HINDU AGGRESSION?

In the course of his presidental address Raja Syed Ahmed Ali Khan Alavi said that in view of the impending Royal Commission the Muslims should be prepared to meet the situation. As regards Swaraj the speaker said it was for the Hindus to decide as to when they wanted to have it. The Muslims on their part were ready to extend to Hindus their hearty co-operation and support the moment they wanted it in right earnest. The Moslems wanted no more than a reasonable protection for safe and honourable existence the hinder in tolerance was exemplified by their aggressive Sangathan movement which would not let them exit so long as they did not give up their non-Aryan religion and culture.

The Sangathan movement had already managed to set the country in a blaze. The great Militant Mahasabha with branches all over the country had been doing its best to give no rest to the Mussalmans. The revolutionary methods of Sudhi with violence of speech and action were no less annoying and provocative than the new campaign of deliberately playing music before mosques at the time of congregational prayers. If the Hindus were in a serious mood for Swaraj they would not antagonise the powerful Moslem community for it was obvious that without their help Swaraj could not be attained. Till the Hindus realise that no policy of terrorism was likely to have any effect on Islam in India, it was idle to talk of Swaraj. Till this aggressive spirit was not curbed, Moslems could not withdraw their demands for effective checks on the exercise of authority by Hindus.

JOINT ELECTORATES—A FAILURE.

Referring to separate electorates, the speaker quoted examples of the working of mixed electorates in Delhi, in universities and in Zamindary constituencies and said it was a failure from the Moslem standpoint as no Muslim had ever been returned. In case a system of mixed electorates was introduced in India the better class of Moslems in order to court the goodwill of Hindus would have to undergo a process of mental shuddhi and be prepared to adopt the Hindu view of every problem and for all practical purposes be virtually Hindus.

DELHI PROPOSALS INADEQUATE.

The speaker characterised the Delhi proposals as an inadequate and an ill-conceived in many essential points. The financial and military points of view had been entirely ignored in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The Raja warned the audience that under the present system their position was unassailable and if any settlement was to be arrived at with regard to these provinces it was necessary that they should enter into the negotiations with their eyes open and in the light of experience gained since the Lucknow pact. The Raja attributed the present communal tension in the country to the decay and deterioration of the qualities of good leadership. The older generation of leaders from the ranks of Hindus were inspired by broader sense statesmanship and patriotism but the newer generation of leaders with their narrow parochial out look had thrown the whole country into a commotion. He advised the Moslems to remain on the defensive till the majority of Hindus were inclined to restore the old order of constructive statesmanship. He urged the formation of defensive organisations for the protection of Moslem rights and interests.

NEW ACT WELCOMED.

The speaker welcomed the new Religious Protection Act and hoped that it would promote communal harmony. The President deplored the breakdown of the Simla Unity Conference and the attitude of the Frontier tribes towards their Hindu and Shia neighbours. In conclusion he suggested that Government should be moved to accept the Moslem demand that no bill or resolution be moved in the legislatures if three-fourths of the community concerned were against it.

The League will sit tomorrow when resolutions will be discussed.—A. P.

DELHI PROPOSALS ENDORSED

RESOLUTION PASSED IN CONFERENCE

MEERUT, Oct. 5.

The U. P. Provincial Moslem League re-assembled here this morning and adopted several resolutions, the first of which appreciated the breadth of vision and the true nationalist spirit of the Moslem representatives at the Simla Unity Conference. The second resolution deplored the recrudescence of communal riots all over the country which, in the League's opinion, was the direct result of the mischievous propaganda carried on by a section of Hindu fanatics against the Mahomedans.

The Legue enjoined on the Mussalmans to act with patience when provoked and appealed to the better-minded Hindus to condemn and discourage the growing tendency of the Hindus to disturb the public peace.

One resolution urged the formation of unity boards in each district on the lines of the Delhi Board to restore communal harmony. Another condemned the firing at Bareilly on the 23rd August last and demanded the appointment of an independent inquiry commission to investigate into the incident and punish the offenders.

DELHI PROPOSALS REITERATED.

The U. P. Provincial Moslem League adopted a resolution to-day that it was the opinion of the League, that in view of past experience, the present state of affairs in the country, and the existing relations of Hindus and Mussalmans, communal representation of Mussalmans through separate Moslem electorates is inevitable, and Mussalmans emphatically maintain this right of their community, and they would not agree to any proposal involving the surrender of the right until and unless Sind is made a separate province, (2) Reforms, as given to other provinces of India, be extended to the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan, (3) in the Punjab and Bengal the proportion of Moslem voters in every electorate is made the same as the proportion of Moslems to the total population, (4) adequate representation is provided for the Moslem minorities in the provinces of Agra and Oudh, as well as in other provinces in which Mussalmans are in a minority, (5) in the Indian legislature, Moslem representation is not made less than 1/3 of the total, and (6) the Government accepts the principle that no Bill, part of a bill or resolution should be passed in any legislature or other elective body if 3/4 of the members of any community in that legislature or other elective body object to it on the ground that it would adversely affect the interests of that community.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in moving the resolution said that it was the result of much labour.

Shaikh Abdulla supported the resolution.

M. MD. ALI'S SURPRISING ATTITUDE.

Maulana Muhammed Ali said that under the Delhi proposals, India could never be a Nation. She could never have Swaraj unless and until the legitimate rights of the Mussalmans were granted to them. The question was not one of joint or separate electorates, but of protecting Moslem interests, and he held that the resolution served that aim.

Mr. Sherwani also supported the resolution, which was adopted.

MILAD SHARIF AFFAIR.

In another resolution the League protested against what it termed the religious intolerance of the Hindu members of the Lucknow Municipal Board in refusing permission to Mussalmans to celebrate Milad Sharif in Aminabad Park. This, the resolution said, was contrary to established practice, and in defience of Moslem sentiments, particularly as the celebrations did

(Continued on Next Page.)

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

SENTENCES OF 49 PERSONS

"CRIMINAL GANG WHICH COMMITTED 31 DACOITIES"

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

Mr. Rachal Singh, the Special Session Judge of Fyzabad sentenced 49 accused to transportation for life for being members of a criminal gang which had committed 31 dacoities in the districts of Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Bara Banki and Azamgarh within four years.

The gang consisted of all castes, from Brahmin down to untouchable, pasis and kurmis, a few Muslims being also included in the party, which was altogether composed of 70 persons.

Eighteen were acquitted and three were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and 49 to transportation for life.—Free Press.

"TRAITORS TO MUSLIMS"!

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Senate. The speaker openly repudiated the rumours so very freely circulated that the Muslims in the Council had any grudge against the Minister for Education. He had, however, to admit that the Muslims could not see eye to eye with the Minister in the policy he was pursuing.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav in supporting the amendment observed that the non-Brahmins were falsely charged with a communal bias, he would remind the House that the non-Brahmin party came into existence to protest against the evils of communalism.

The President brought to the notice of the speaker that he would not allow the exibition of communalism, except in so far it was relevant to the discussion of the amendment.

Continuing Mr. Jadhav emphasised the point that his community would be a sufferer if the number of nominated seats was reduced.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed further supported the amendment, profusely quoting from the report of the Sadler Commission. The speaker was sorry that the Bill had come into the hands of a Minister who had no liberal ideas and who lacked the strength of will.

PROVISION: ADEQUATE.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim and, therefore, he could speak with an amount of impartiality. It was in the fitness of things, he added that Muslims and non-Brahmins should get a representation commensurate with their importance and numbers in the Presidency. Cultural attainment had, however, to be taken into consideration. In the opinion of the speaker the number of nominated members fixed in the Bill was adequate and the "backward" communities had no reason to complain. The Muslims and non-Brahmins had besides many doors to seek entrance into the portals of the University.

Doctor Salunkhe supported the amendment and observed that whatever enlightenment the depressed classes were able to get was due to the benign British Rule. The so called higher classes were the real enemies of the backward classes.

CEASE PETTY COMMUNALISM.

Mr. K. M. Munshi was sorry to note that the phantom of communalism was not once for all buried in the first reading of the Bill. Mr. Jadhav the speaker observed was doing the great injustice to his community by calling it "backward". The criterion to judge the qualification of a candidate for the election or nomination on the Senate was his efficiency and not the community to which that candidate belonged. Mr. Munshi made an eloquent appeal to the Muslims and non-Brahmins to cease the petty fights of communalism.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram made an eloquent speech denouncing the principle of nomination.

There was ample scope for the Muslims and non-Brahmins to be represented on the Senate without having recourse to the door of nomination.

Dr. Ambedkar supported the amendment and added that the backward classes had a right to receive the highest possible education that the University might give.

Rao Bahadur Kale held that poverty never came in the way of those who had a will to ave education.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan said he suspected that there was something behind the screen. Had he been in the place of the Minister for Education he would have made a supreme effort to call all the parties together and consult their wishes. The Minister had failed to do his duty.

Khan Bahadur Bhatto remarked that the Government whom the Muslim members had helped on many a critical occasion had proved traitors to the Muslims. The speaker warned the Government that if they declined to come to the help of the Muslims they would have to go for ever without their help.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

The Minister for Education in his reply assured the Muslims and non-Brahmins that he would always do his utmost to see that the interests of backward classes were properly safeguarded in the temple of learning. He added all votaries of learning had a right to find a place.

The University Reform Committee, the Minister went on to say, had recommended only 30 nominated seats. He had deliberately increased that number in the new Bill. The backward classes could besides enter the University through the Municipalities and District Boards. The Minister expressed that he could not allow communal considerations to weigh with him.

Mr. Jadhav asked for an assurance from the Minister that the Principals of Colleges would not be nominated as members of the Senate.

The Minister made a sharp retort and said that the ex-Minister ought to have thought that to give a promise of that nature was against the responsibility of the office he held.

The amendment was presented to a division. It was lost 26 members voting for it, and 49 against.

Clause 13 of the Bill governing the constitution of the Senate with the amendment of Prof. Hamil was carried as the part of the Bill.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

LOCUSTS WORK HAVOC

DAMAGE ESTIMATED IN LAKHS IN TARPARKAR

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 5.

Swarms of locusts have made their appearance in Khadra side of Thar Parkar district. Seventeen deaths are so far reported to have been damaged in the last four days and damage is estimated at some lakhs. The locusts are reported to be spreading to Nawabshah and Thar Parkar district.—A. P.

BAGARJI RIOT CASE

DR. CHOITHARAM SENTENCED

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 5.

Judgment has been delivered in the Bagarji riot cases in which 22 Hindus were charged under Section 147 I.P.C. in connection with the conversion of a Hindu boy named Odho. 11 of them had already been discharged and out of the rest four were acquitted and rest convicted. Mr. Ottamchand, a contractor of Sukkur, was fined Rs. 1000, Dr. Choitharam, a doctor, a teacher and four other relations of the accused were also fined Rs. 500 each.—A. P.

"TELL ENGLAND."

FILMS OF GALLIPOLI COMPAIGN

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Admiralty and the War Office are co-operating with the British Industrial Films in the production entitled "Tell England" which will depict some of the most dramatic episodes in the Gallipoli Campaign.

Mr. John Buchan M.P., presiding at a dinner at Savoy Hotel in connection with the inauguration of film described it as serious effort to give British people full dramatic value of tale of deeds which were among proudest memories of our race.—Reuter's Special.

DUTY ON FILMS IN NEW ZEALAND

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Wellington.—The Customs Amendment Bill introduced in the House of Representatives restores the old duty on films under which British films will be admitted free, but foreign films will be subject to a duty of a penny a foot instead of the original proposal of three-pence foot. The Minister of Customs declared that the quota system was found preferable as a means of pushing British films.—Reuter's Special.

ENGINE-DRIVER'S SKILL

APPEALING DISASTER AVERTED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

London.—An engine driver's skill is credited with the avoiding of an appalling disaster in connection with the Aberdeen-London Express which with 600 passengers was appraching the 150 feet viaduct near Stoneheaven when the second engine left the rails dragging off four carriages. The driver of the first engine realising the danger of applying breaks suddenly put on pressure gradually and brought the train to a standstill within a few feet of the viaduct. Eye-witness graphically described the situation. He said the engine and four coaches were hanging precariously on the edge of a gully. "Another foot and the whole train would have fallen to destruction."—Reuter's Special.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SPANISH ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Madrid.—The King has signed a decree nominating the former Foreign Minister Yanguas as President of the National Assembly.—Reuter.

COLOUR PREJUDICE DEEP-SEATED?

ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN GOING STRONG

DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS IN PRETORIA

BISHOP WESTCOTT AND MISS MAYO

Through the I. I. C. A.

PRETORIA, Oct. 4.

The Asiatic Boycott Organisation distributed pamphlets at the Nationalist Party's Congress in Pretoria urging Municipalities and Local Boards to withhold any extension of Asiatic right and the public to boycott Asiatic trade.

The British Indian Association declined to initiate the National Convention.

The Patidars and other organisations at Johannesburg are moving the British Indian Association to rejoin the Congress.

In the Dungarshi Morarjee Company versus Zoutpansberg Rural Licensing Board case the Supreme Court, Pretoria, observe that it would be startling if the Court had no power to review the Board's decision when based on colour, race and class, and ordered the issue of a trade license.

Bisop Westcott, (Rotary) Pretoria welcomed the agreement and dwelt on education in india and the Indians' capacity for education.

The Bisop is counter-acting Miss. Mayo's "Mother India."

The Congress tendered evidence before the Natal Taxation Inquiry Committee that there was no adequate return for taxes paid. Mr. Sastri's health is good. He will visit Johannesburg and Kimberley and arrive at Capetown on the 20th instant.

B. N. R. WORKERS FIRM

HELP FROM BRITISH COMRADES

APPEAL TO VICEROY FOR INTERVENTON

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 5.

Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has received the following cablegrams from Mr. Walter N. Citrine, Secretary, General Council of the Trade Union Congress, London:—

1. "Cable full and latest information about situation on Bengal Nagpur Railway." 2. "Our cables refer to yours, to Shaw and Lansbury." 3. "Please suggest how we can help."

In reply to the above cables, Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, sent from Kharagpur the following cablegram:—

"Thanks cables. Last strike Bengal Nagpur Railway was recalled upon the Agent's agreeing no victimisation, wages consideration, general grievances, and indiscriminate dismissals enquiry but not fulfilled. Rather 600 victimised on plea of ultimately resuming and bad record of services, though public enquiry proved otherwise. Railway declared retrenchment of 2,200 on 17th August. Reason workshop Superintendent's version is Railway Board's order; Agent's version is economy; Government's version is surplus staff; Union version is victimisation because 99 1-2 per cent. of the workers retrenched, including females are strikers. 600 new recruits this year. Further Sir T. R. Wyne, Managig Director Home Board suggested retrenchment observing that we must give some good reasons to sack men as otherwise we should be said to be victimising. Moreover Chief Mechanical Engineer's letter to the Agent stated that if private contract system successful Kharagpur officials will be more independent of local labour.

"On 7th September 1.750 discharge notices served which was protested by 10,000 workshops staff observing passive resistance within shops. Subsequently company declared lock-out since 12th. The retrenched including women getting low wages such as six annas per day have not yet been paid even August wages causing starvation but intimidated for taking settlements. Union's repeated representations failed public opinion and Legislative Assembly's recommendations ignored. Union, therefore decided a general strike unless retrenchment is immediately cancelled."

"Railway indents materials from Messrs. Alfred Herbert Ltd, Perch, J. Downe, William Reid and Johnson, Head Wrighton and Co., S. H. Haywood London, George Tuston Platts and Co., and Browne Bayley's Steel Works, Sheffield, Broughton Copper and Co., Manchester; and Raylands Bros., Warrington."

"My appeal please move Parliament, publish this broadcast, apprise International organisations, influence India Office, and Railway Home Board, send money and ask comrades of above firms refuse preparing materials for Bengal Nagpur Railway."—Free Press.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 5.

In the course of the representation sent by Mr. P. Ramachendra Rau, Secretary, Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, to His Excellency the Viceroy goes over the history of the strike and says:

In the present crisis, as recently stated by the Commerce Member in the course of discussion of the resolution with regard to the Railwaymen's grievances, in the Council of State, the Union has been beseeching the administration to concede a joint enquiry committee to go into the retrenchment question in detail. This request of the Union has been so far not acceded to and retrenchment is being effected in an arbitrary manner without any consideration to the employees' length of service and their age. The result is a serious situation which may at any time and in untoward events, has arisen and it is the sincere desire of the Union to avoid such a catastrophe and therefore it once more appeals to your Excellency to be pleased to direct the institution of a joint enquiry committee on the cancellation of the discharge notices served on workmen for which the Union shall ever remain grateful to your Excellency.—Free Press.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN INSEIN

CROPS DAMAGE-BADLY

RANGOON, Oct. 4.

A rise in the river Irrawady has again caused serious floods in Insein District and the township of Tantabin. About 50,000 acres have been completely flooded and in view of further rises in upper Burma, there is little likelihood of the water subsiding early enough to allow crops in the flooded areas to recover.—A. P.

LEADER OF MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY

TO ADDRESS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

It is understood that Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, leader of the Congress Party in the local Legislative Council, has accepted the invitation of the Madras Branch of the European Association to address its members on what his party stands for at Hotel Bosato on October 28.—A. P.

SITUATION IN MEXICO

"REBEL" LEADERS EXECUTED

CAPTURE AFTER 3-HOUR BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mexico City.—General Serrano, one of the revolutionary leaders, and 13 of his followers were captured, courtmartialled and executed.

Colonel Manvanilla, the Commander of the sixteenth battalion of Torreon Garrison and all members of his staff have been executed.

"As long as Geneals Serrano and Gomez confined their presidential campaign to words I was prepared to give them every guarantee to press their candidature, but now that they have taken field they are traitors whom Government is determined to combat and annihilate," declared President Calles in a manifesto vowing peremptorily to suppress the revolutionary movement.

President Calles admit that troops have mutinied not only in Mexico City but also at Torreon Coahuila and an attempt at outbreak occurred at Vera Cruz which was directed by General Gomez, while Serrano's revolt at Torreon was only put down after a battle lasting three hours. All rebel officers have been captured and soldiers totalling the strength of the battalion have been disarmed.—Reuter.

RECRUDESCENCE OF RIOTS DEPLORED

(Continued from Previous Page.)

not conflict with any Hindu function. The League also expressed disappointment at what is characterised as the apathy of the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and approved the action of Moslem members of the Board in tendering their resignations. The League trusted that Moslem members of the Municipality and other Mussalmans of Lucknow would steadfastly and peacefully continue their efforts till Milad was celebrated in the Park. The League also adopted a motion, that it was essential for the protection of Moslem interests, that adequte Moslem representation in the Executive Government of the U. P. should be guaranteed by statute.

LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

The last resolution demanded that no Bill or resolution, or any part of it, should be passed in any legislature or elected body if 3/4 of the members of any community in that particular body opposed such a bill or resolution on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community. The League demanded that provision should be immediately adopted in the Constitution of all elected bodies formed under legislation adopted by the U. P. Legislative Council.

Mr. E. R. Kidwai, Secretary of the Provincial League, presented the report for the year, which was adopted. The League was then adjourned 'sine die.'

Maulana Mahomed Ali who came to attend the sessions of the League as a visitor, became a member of the League today.

Mr. M. A. Bari, M.L.C., was at home to the President of the League this evening.—A.P.

IN FAVOUR OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

In the Subject Committee of the United Provinces Provincial Muslim League discussion centered round the question of joint versus separate electorate.

Mr. T. H. Sherwani, it is understood, moved that the discussion be adjourned till the deliberations of the Unity Conference were over. He was supported by Moulana Mohamed Ali. The opposition wanted the League to arrive at some decision on the subject which might be a sort of mandate for the Moslem members of the Unity Conference; otherwise they feared the Delhi proposal might be the basis of discussion and it might be accepted.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES

A resolution was then moved to the effect that the League adhered to the principle of separate electorate. Mr. Hasrat Mohani moved an amendment that the words "till the Mussalmans got Sind separated into a province and reforms were introduced in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province thereby giving Mussalmans five provinces with their majority" this was added to the main resolution.

The resolution in favour of separate electorate was carried by 17 votes to 9.

It is understood that Mr. Sherwani will reopen the question when the resolution comes up for discussion in the open session to-day. The Congress group is in favour of joint electorates and the Delhi proposals while members belonging to other parties are opposed to them.

Among other resolutions adopted by the Subject Committee last night was one expressing abhorrance at the recent communal riots in the country. Another resolution demanded impartial inquiry into the Bareilly shooting.—A. P.

The Dewan of Baroda unveiled on Tuesday the portraits of the ex-Dewan of Baroda, Sir Manubhai and the late Principal of the Baroda College, Mr. Clarke, in the College premises.—Free Press.

DUSSERAH IN CALCUTTA.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATION ON 2ND DAY

BENARES, Oct. 5.

Dusserah celebrations which are being observed in all parts of the district have been gone through without any unpleasant incidents.—Free Press.

PEACEFUL DUSSERAH IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

The Dusserah festival passed off peacefully at Lahore.

The police arrangements were elaborate and the boy scouts also took active part in seeing that no untoward incident occurred.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 6TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday you are a very enterprising personality possessing pushful nature which helps you a great deal in making your way clear through the huge walls of humanity at big corwds watching games—by giving pushes, gentle or rough, right or left. You doggedly pursue your objects overcoming all opposition by patience and perseverance, which you exereise whenever and wherever necssary. You have all the make-up of the most successful salesman of your district and province, if not of the country. Combined with all the above-mentioned qualifications is that of pleasant mannerisms and of genial wining smiles which would soften even the stoniest (and even fair) hearts. If you take to that profession (salesmanship) you are sure to shine out like the morning star and mint money. You would equally cut a very good figure should you take to canvassing of insurance business either as a side line (as so many mealy-mouthed persons do nowadays) or as the main line of business. You would not care for frowns or insults hurled at you, and even if you are hurled out of a window or down the stairs you will not be cowed down, but in imitation of the record made by a very successful man of this profession, go to the hospital, and having yourself all "patched up" go back to the man who hurled you down and tell him in all earnest and cheerily: "Now Sir, putting all jokes aside what about that proposal". Needless to say you will get it. You are, however, selfish and doubt the honesty of others whom you will consider to be as good (or bad?) liers or exaggerators as you yourself are. In home circle, also you are selfish, and are never so happy as when you are messing (and making a mess of everything) outside, singing:

"The perfect breakfast, all must own
Is that which man enjoys alone:
Peace, perfect peace, is found, they say
Only with loved ones far away!"

SIR CHARLES INNES

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BURMA

LORD READING'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Lord Reading presiding at a reception given by the British Indian Union to Sir Charles and Lady Innes on the occasion of the formers appointment to the Governorship of Burma said that Sir Charles Innes had thirty years' service in India. Nevertheless, he was full of life, hope, energy and determination. He was going out to occupy the distinguished post. Lord Reading had the opportunity of close collaboration with Sir Charles Innes throughout his term of office and could say from experience that there was no member of the Indian Civil Service more loyal and devoted to the interests of India and the Empire than Innes. He introduced the first bill which changed the fiscal policy of India and piloted the bill through successfully, and in the end his natural term of office was prolonged in order to enable him to pilot the new bill to replace the old one. Those were two very fine mile stones in the history of the Indian administration for which credit must be given to Sir C. Innes. He was leaving to take up the post of Governor of Burma. It was no easy task, but he was following a very distinguished civil servant, Sir Harcourt Butler who during his term of office had laboured to promote the economic and industrial development of Burma.

Sir Charles Innes, replying said that during the five years in India Lord Reading and he had been brought into closest contact. He conceived for Lord Reading the greatest admiration both as Governor-General and as the man. Dyarchy was working in several provinces in India, and he believed that with goodwill on both sides it could be made to work.—Reuter.

VIMTO

gives you 'vim' & 'pep'

IT is a delightful tonic drink which really does refresh and restore your flagging energies. It routs that jaded, tired feeling in a flash.

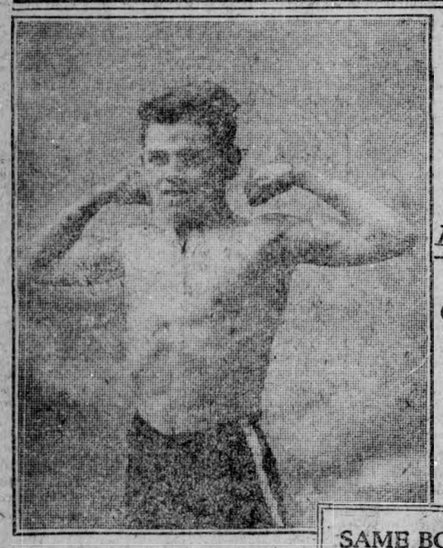
VIMTO is prepared from rare and delicious fruits, nuts, herbs and spices. It is made under hygienic conditions and is warranted pure and wholesome, untouched by hand.

VIMTO keeps you fit.

VIMTO CORDIAL
in pints and quarts for household use.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & CO.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

BOTTLED BY ROGERS & Co. Aerated Water Manufactures, Byculla, Bombay.
STOCKED BY SHAH & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and all Leading Dealers.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY
Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Aged 6 months; weight 6¼ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 56, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Hither, hither towards God

GET YOUR HEART'S DESIRES.

Do you wish to root out the disturbances of your mind? and enjoy perfect peace and unmixed happiness, to get whatever you desire, to turn your officer, your husband in your favour and to secure success in courts and homes? Do you wish to get through your examinations and secure high posts and handsome pays? Do you wish to root out any disease, however old, or drive away any jin however obstinate? Do you wish to get beautiful children? If you wish to achieve any of such desires, write to me at once for the valuable, rare and tried amulets, etc. I gained this treasure from the Shaikul Hind, the late Maulana Mahomed-ul-Hasan Sahib and other sages. I am permitted by them to use it in the service of humanity.

RATE OF FEE:—

For well to do people A contract of Rs. 500/ Ordinary fee Rs. 5/- only in advance or permission for V.P.P.

Apply to H. M. MAQBUL AHMED, Gangoh, Saharanpur.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

BYE-ELECTION IN MANDVI WARD

FOUR CANDIDATES TO CONTEST 1 SEAT

Three candidates have sent in their nominations till 5 p.m. on Wednesday for the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, from the Mandvi Ward in the Municipal Corporation. They are all Mahomedans and no Hindu candidate has come forward to contest the seat. The candidates are (1) Mr. Vazirali Bandeali, (2) Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, and (3) Dr. Mohmed Ibrahim Khatkhate. The bye-election will take place on the 12th instant opposite the Elphinstone High School at the Esplanade Maidan.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION

A bye-election in the B Ward (Mandvi) will take place to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. V. J. Patel. Mr. Jivraj Nunsey Lodaya is standing as a candidate to contest this seat.

Mr. Lodaya is an Hon. Secretary of the Gum Merchants' Association.

KURDISH BAND'S ACTIVITIES

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT LIKELY

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Constantinople.—The authorities are concerned with the activities of the Kurdish bands. The Turkish Government has received no reply to its protest to the Persian Government. It is believed in official circles however that a friendly settlement of trouble may be found subject to the liberation of Turkish officers and the men captured by the Kurds and an undertaking by the Persian Government to prevent further action by bands seeking refuge in Persian territory.—Reuter.

LEVINE FORCED TO LAND.

GIVES UP HIS PLANS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rome.—Levine and Hinchcliffe who after witnessing the Schneider Cup race flew to Rome made a forced landing on Tuesday. The Plane "Miss Columbia" was smashed but neither Levine nor Hinchcliffe was hurt. Levine has given up his plans and he will not make any other flights in that machine.—Reuter.

M. RAKOWSKY

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF PROPOSED RECALL.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Moscow.—It is officially stated that the Commissary for Foreign Affairs is opposed to the withdrawal of M. Rakowsky. The Commissary sees no justification for such an act, and considers that M. Rakowsky's recall will have the most unfavourable effect of Franco-Russian negotiations.—Reuter.

TO STUDY ADMINISTRATION

BARODA SENDING TWO OFFICERS TO EUROPE

BARODA, Oct. 4.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar has again revived the pruactice of deputi young and enthusiastic officers of the Estate to Europe for studying the adminis trative mechanism of various countries there and to report upon the workings of those constitutions and suggest chang in the State administration.

This year Messrs. Korde and Tavade have been selected for this purpose and they will sail to Europe next week.

Mr. Laxmanrao Korde is working at pruesent as private secretary to the Chief Minister and had for some time acted as young Mahatta graduate and at present of Sir Manubhai. Mr. Tavade is a young Mahratta graduate and at presen acts as secretary to the Chief Revenue Commissioner.—Free Press.

GROSSMITH'S

Shem-el-Nessim Regd

PERFUME

THE SCENT OF ARABY.

You can desire nothing better than this exquisitely fragrant and rare perfume of wonderful freshness and charm.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM VANISHING CREAM.

Preserves the perfect smoothness of the finest skin and, used daily with **Shem-el-Nessim Face Powder**, will enable you to look your best always—whatever the weather.

You will also enjoy Shem-el-Nessim Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

** Sole Proprietors and Inventors,*

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

OPENING ROADS TO AVARNA HINDUS.

"A STRONG CASE FOR SATYAGRAHA SAYS MAHATMA.

MADRAS, Oct. 4

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has gone through all the papers relating to the question of Tiruvarpu Road entry and Satyagraha and said that he had no hesitation in observing that a strong case had been made out for Satyagraha in the matter of opening the roads to Avarna Hindus. Mr. Gandhi, according to a message from Mr. C. Kuttan Nair, seemed to have stated that the failure of the authorities to follow up the Vaikom settlement was the cause of the present muddle.—Free Press.

LT KOPPEN'S PROGRESS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

It is understood that the Dutch Airman, Lt. Koppen will arrive at Allahabad this afternoon and will proceed tomorrow to Akyab without touching Calcutta.—Free Press.

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

The Dutch aviator, Lieut. Koppen, carrying mails for South-East Indies left Karachi at 7-30 this morning for Calcutta via Allahabad.—A.P.

FROM ALLAHABAD TO AKYAB

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The Dutch aviator, Lt. Koppen, alighted at Bamrauli Aerodrome at 4-5 this afternoon. He will start from here to-morrow morning, his present intention being to make for Akyab if weather permits. The airman has been warned of the threatened cyclone in the Bay of Bengal.—A. P.

SHORT-WAVE PROGRAMME FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY

Mr. Gerald Marcuse will transmit a special short-wave programme from London for listeners in India on Sunday next, from 9-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. and from 11-30 p.m. the same day to 1-30 a.m. on Monday morning Indian standard time on 32 1-2 metres wave length. Mr. Marcuse is anxious to receife information on the quality of the reception etc., and listeners are requested to send their reports to Jost's Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay, or to 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, who are responsible for the arrangements.

RIOT AT JUBBULPORE.

9 PERSONS INJURED

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 5.

A Hindu-Muslim riot occured at Sadar, Jubbulpore, last night when a Hindu procession was going along a street.

Nine persons were injured and were removed to hospital. Out of the injured one is lying in a precarious condition.

Amongst the injured seven are Hindus and two Muslims.—Free Press.

ATTEMPT TO ENLIST SUPPORT FAILS.

GEN. DOMINGUES COURT-MARTIALLS OLD FRIENDS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Nogales (Arizona).—It appears that the Mexican General Serrano and thirteen of his followers went to Morales to enlist the support of General Domingues, who is an old friend of Serrano, but General Domingues immediately court-martialled them. Bodies were exhibited in public.—Reuter.

COTTON IMPORT DUTY

CORPORATION TO CONSIDER REDUCTION

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has given notice of the following motion for the ensuing meeting of the Municipal Corporation: "That the Standing Committee be requested to consider the desirability of reducing the Cotton Import Duty in Bombay and to make recommendations in that behalf."

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

WANTED RS. 3 AS RENT.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA).

The notice issued by Bombay Development Department to the effect that the rents of the chawls should henceforward be reduced, will be further received with welcome by the labouring masses. There is no gainsaying the fact that the chawls at Worli, Naigaon, DeLisle Road and such other places are more habitable than the wretched slums scattered all over the town inhabited by the workers especially on the side of industrial area.

When the chawls were first built there were two defects pointed out; firstly that they were incommodious, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated. The second charge was that the rents were too high.

Gradually the Development chawls became the object of nationalist fight against Government and those who wanted residences for the poor labourers were carried away with the argument that the chawls were not habitable by the human beings. I believed from the very first that with all their defects the chawls provided better residence than the miserable slums in which I saw men and women rotting and huddling together in small rooms barely sufficient to accommodate even 2 or 3. But the only objection I consistently took from the very beginning was that as regards rent Government began with Rs. 12 and 13 per room. On behalf of the labourers our statistics showed that labourers could not afford to pay more than Rs. 3 from their wages on an average for a small room like what is supplied by the Development Department.

Accordingly our constant effort was to influence Government to reduce rent as far as possible. Government offered strong resistance in the beginning and our warnings fell true; that the chawls would be infested by the owls and bats and spinders' webs.

When Government felt there was wastage of public money being caused then with all the pride of wounded dignity as if discarding the voice of Labour but allowing their own philanthropy to work lowered the scale of rent after 5 to 6 years of girlish coyness. Now Government have thought it desirable to descend to the level of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8-0 for the present.

I admit that the reduction of eight annas and a rupee further made will give an impetus to the slum residents to occupy the vacant chawls but as I believe that on an average the present economic condition of workers does not permit of housing allowance set aside to be more than Rs. 3 in order to make the chawls really catching and useful enough to serve the purpose of labourers Government must consider that time has fully arrived in these days of depression when not more than Rs. 3 on an average should be charged for the accommodation provided.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX IN UNITED KINGDOM

CONDEMNATION BY EMPIRE CHAMBERS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Cape Town.—One hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of the Empire, including India, were present at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce in the Empire. The proceedings were opened by Viscount Athlone, Governor-General, and after the Government welcome, Lord Kylsant, this year's President, headed the procession of the delegates to the war memorial at which a wreath was laid. After the conclusion of the presidential speech which reviewed the recent activities, several resolutions were unanimously passed.

One, moved by Sir James Martin, declared that in view of the advantage which would result from submissions to arbitration and arbitration awards signed by one part of the Empire being recognied in other part, it was highly desirable that reciprocal legislation should be adopted throughout the Empire, and the League of Nations Protocol on arbitration clauses should be adhered to.

A resolution was passed condemning unfairness of double income-tax in the United Kingdom and Dominions.

Another favoured the Empire agreement exempting from taxation profits from sales effected by agents of a trader resident in another part of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

The Nizam's Boy Scouts Association, which has 870 scouth on the roll, celebrated the Scout Day on Tuesday night under the presidency of Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur before a distinguished gathering.—Free Press.

50 Years' Guarantee

All B.S.A. Bicycles are made throughout in the B.S.A. factories by special B.S.A. processes, from the highest grade materials only, and are guaranteed for 50 years.

There are thousands of satisfied cyclists who own B.S.A's. Follow their lead and choose a B.S.A.

B.S.A Bicycles

Send for the B.S.A. Catalogue

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Bombay.

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles for value and reliability

Look for this trade-mark on the Steering Head.

'PYREX'

FOR

MALARIAL and other FEVERS.

PYREX is an honest, ready-to-use and up-to-date fever mixture that can always be relied upon. It is of wonderful efficacy in Malarial and Intermittent Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Influenza, Anaemia and General Debility.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.

Agents:—
The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
Messrs. Konkar Bros., Poona.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

HYDERABAD STATE FINANCE.

A SURPLUS BUDGET.

1 CRORE FOR FINANCING COTTON CROP.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 3

The Budget Note for the year 1337 Fasli (7th October 1927 to 5th October 1928 A. D.) prepared for the Nizam's Government by Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, estimates the receipts at 768 lakhs and the expenditure at 724 akhs, showing a net surplus of 44 lakhs after setting apart, as usual, 25 lakhs for Famine and Debt Redemption, leaving 68 lakhs to the credit of the Departments.

The expenditure includes extraordinary grants amounting to Rs. 21 2/3 lakhs. In accordance with another feature of the scheme of departmentalisation which provides for the giving, from the surplus that has already accrued, of whatever help is required by progressive departments for expansion during the currency of the contract. These extraordinary grants are:—about Rs. 104 lakhs for drainage and Water Works, Rs. 7 lakhs for Delhi Palace, Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs for famine works, and Rs. 3 lakhs extra grant for development works in the Adilabad District.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of Rs. 136 1/3 lakhs (about 6 1/2 lakhs less than last year)—62 1/2 lakhs for the Nazam Sagar and other sanctioned irrigation projects and 67 lakhs for the completion of the Kazipet to Bellarsha Railway line which will be a through route between Madras and Delhi and for the construction of feeder lines—Parbhani to Burli and Vikharabad to Bidar which will both be undertaken as part of a regular programme in pursuance of the policy sanctioned by his Exalted Highness for the expension of railways in his Dominions.

ONE CRORE FOR COTTON CROPS

It is estimated that at least one crore of fresh O. S. Currency will have to be issued in exchange for the B. G. to finance the cotton crop, the demand for which, owing to the favourable character of the monsoon as it has developed so far and the market reports of prices that are being received from outside, ought to be a heavy one.

BETTER PROSPECTS

The year is expected to open with a cash balance of Rs. 495 lakhs and to close with Rs. 519 1/4 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 24 1/4 lakhs is due to an excess of Rs. 44 lakhs in Revenue Receipts over Service expenditure and of Rs 153 3/4 lakhs in the Debt Receipts over disbursements.

The Reserves are expected at the end of the year to stand at Rs. 15 crores 8 3/4 lakhs, of which 7 crores 74 1/2 lakhs will be for the purchase of the Railway in 1931, 71 2/3 lakhs in the Paper Currency Reserve, and over 3 crores from the profits on coinage in the O. S. Stabilisation Reserve. The Famine, Debt Redemption and Deposits Reserves will be over Rs. 3 crores and 60 3/4 lakhs.

After referring to the services of the late Sir George Cason Walker and Hon'ble Mr. G. Glancy the note is concluded thus:—

"It now requires efficient men who will use the ample resources of their country with wisdom and integrity, and these we hope to get and have a right to expect from the several measures which have all been sanctioned and effected in his Exalted Highness' reign—the grant of scholarships for the education of promising Hyderabadis in Europe and British India, the establishment of a Civil Service Class for their recruitment to the higher services of the State and the inauguration of the Osmania University for diffusing light and culture among the people of the Dominions."

The Departmentalisation scheme introduced by the Finance Member minimises chances of speculative in Departments and conduces to the formation of Reserves without which the productive branches cannot be financed and developed, whilst on the other hand a fair share of autonomy is granted to local officials to work out their plans without undue haste or delay. It paves the way, it is claimed, for an automatic adjustment of the State Treasury.—Free Press.

REMIT LAND REVEN

UNIVERSAL DEMAND OF GUJARAT PEASANTS.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

Mr. V. J. Patel first visited Bareja the inhabitants of which complained that their crops would not be sufficient to pay the revenue demand, and that owing to the system of joint bonds, they could not take advantage of Tagavi loans. Mr. Patel then proceeded to Lali, in Kaira District, where he found that sand had silted up over a large area of land. Here also the people made representations that land revenue should be completely remitted. Mr. Patel then proceeded to Bidaj, another village in Kaira District, where he found that great damage had been done by the river Khari. The inhabitants requested that a small bridge should be constructed over the river Khari. Mr. Patel then proceeded to Navagam, where the people complained that the land revenue assessment was heavy, especially on rice land, and that the rice crop would not be more than six annas. The village of Malarpur which was situated near Navagam, has been completely destroyed during the floods, and its erstwhile inhabitants, urged that tagavi arrears should be written off, as they were heavily under debt. Mr. Patel then proceeded to Naika, the inhabitants of which pleaded that their debt to the co-operative society should be remitted, along with their land revenue dues.

On the return journey Mr. Patel visited Jetalpur and Aslali, where the people demanded the remission of land revenue. The party which accompanied Mr. Patel included Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai.—A. P.

INDIA'S TRADE MISSION.

DR. MEEK AND MR. MALONY TO SAIL.

MILL-OWNERS' PLAN TO DEVELOP PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The Government of India have agreed to send a trade mission composed of one representative of Government and one representative of the Mill-owners to survey the potentialities of the markets for Indian manufactures in Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, Aden and its dependencies, Abyssinia, British, French and Italian Somaliland, Iraq, Persia, Muscat, Trucial, Oman, Native States of Eastern Arabia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Pemba, Portuguese East Africa, Union of South Africa, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Netherlands East Indies, Siam and Philippine Islands and to report on the usefulness or otherwise of appointing trade commissioners to watch Indian interests. In the evidence led by the Bombay Millowners before the Tariff Board, it was strongly urged that Government should appoint six permanent trade commissioners at Alexandria, Aden, Basra, Mombasa, Durban and Singapore, the territories enumerated above being divided into six convenient zones with the headquarters of the Trade Commissioners at the centres named.

IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS.

The Tariff Board recognised the vital importance to the Bombay industry of the development of the export trade and recommended that two trade commissioners be appointed forthwith and be stationed at Basra and Mombasa and a trade mission of two be deputed to survey the possibilities of the other zones and report on the necessity or otherwise of appointing trade commissioners at the four centres. The Tariff Board also recommended that Government of India should encourage the millowners to appoint the industry's own representatives at the headquarters of each trade commissioner by meeting half the cost of maintaining such representative subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 annually. The Tariff Board also stipulated that a condition precedent to the appointment of the Trade Commissioners should be an undertaking on the part of the Bombay Mill-owners to take concerted action in regard to export trade.

DR. MEEK AND MR. MALONY TO GO.

The Government of India have deferred the appointment of the Trade Commissioners even at Basra and Mombasa until the Trade Mission has reported. They have nominated as their representative to the Trade Mission Dr. Meek, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and called on the Mill-owners to nominate their own representative. The tour is expected to last for seven months. After much deliberation, the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners have requested Mr. T. Malony, their Secretary, to agree to serve on the Mission and Mr. Malony, it is understood, has consented. The offer was made, it is said in the first instance to Mr. S. D. Saklatwala and one or two more members of the Committee but the arrangements could not be completed. It was also felt that the deputation of Mr. Malony would secure to the Association in the continuity and benefit of his experience in giving effect to the recommendations of the Trade Mission The Mission expected to commence their tour in November.—Free Press.

INK INTERNAL DIFFERENCES

MR. JOSHI'S ADV E TO SEAMEN

A general meeting of the members of the Indian Seamen's Union was held in the Hall of the Union on Sunday last Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. presiding. There was an attendance of about 900 members of Deck, Engine and Saloon Departments of the Union.

Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., General Secretary of the Union, explained that the object of the meeting was to elect seven names of members to sign the form of application for registration of the Union and to have two rules of the Union amended so as to suit the requirements of the Trade Union Registration Act 1926. He also added that so far only one Union had been registered and advised members to increase the Union membership regardless of the fact that some interested persons including the Shipping Brokers were endeavouring to prejudice Seamen's minds against the Union.

Three names of Saloon, two of Deck and two of Engine were elected at the meeting for signing registration form; and Rules Nos. 12 and 33 pertaining to inspection of accounts and dissolution of the Union were duly incorporated in the Constitution.

Dr. F. Coutinho, Vice-President, Saloon Department, advised the members to strengthen their organisation which alone could combat successfully the pernicious system of Shipping Brokers and the consequent evils of unemployment and dissensions among seamen especially of the Saloon Crew.

He referred to Mr. S. Saklatwalla, M.P.'s visit to the Union during Mr. Athaide's presidentship and said that the Union accorded him a warm reception as he was a staunch supporter of labour and *not because he was a Communist.*

Mr. Diniz, Manager of a Goan Club impressed upon the Saloon members the need of strengthening their combination with Deck, and Engine crews in the Indian Seamen's Union.

Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim regretted that unfair treatment was meted out by the Shipping authorities to members of the Union in the matter of recruitment.

In concluding the proceedings, Mr. Joshi advised members to sink their internal differences and to bring their grievances to the notice of the Union which would do its utmost to secure redress sooner or later. He also pointed out that the Government of India and the Bombay Government were being moved to abolish the Brokers system and thus improve the lot of seamen.

MOOLLA OIL CO'S WELLS STRIKE OIL

Messrs. Moolla Oil, Co. Ltd., wire from Rangoon:—"Our wells numbers 16 and 17 have struck oil."

SWADESHI INSURANCE COS.

CLAIMS ON BOMBAY MILLS.

MILL-OWNERS' SUB-COMMITTEE'S ASSURANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The members of the Indian Insurance Delegation composed of Mr. R. J. Duff, General Manager, New India Assurance Co. and leader of the delegation and Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, Secretary, Jupiter Insurance Company, Mr. J. C. Setalvad of the Vulcan Insurance Company and Mr. Varjanlal Varajdas of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Company met by appointment a Sub-Committee of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association. The Mill-Owners present were Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Mr. F. Stones, Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. Lakin, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Saklatwala and Mr. Batliwala.

INSURANCE—SISTER INDUSTRY.

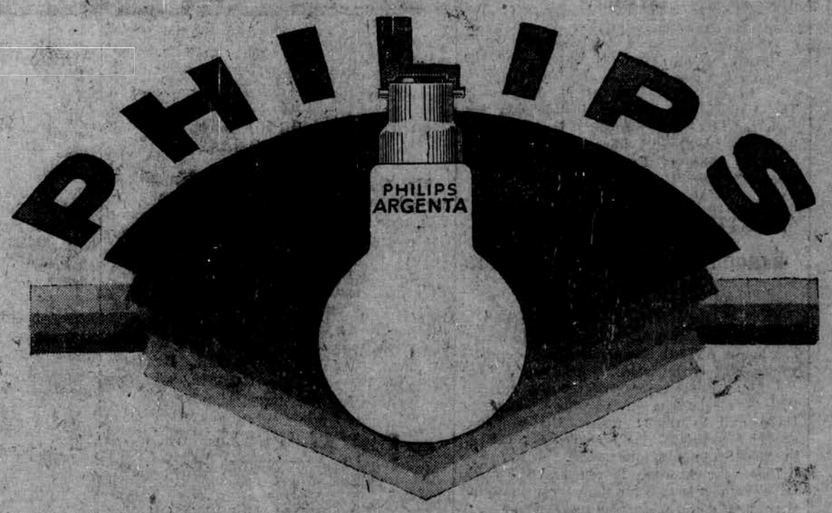
Mr. Duff stated the case of the delegation. He described the movements in other countries by the nationals as well as the Government to secure to their indigenous insurance companies the entire business of the nation. In India, where there was concerted action, it was for securing business to foreign companies. Insurance was a sister national industry and it had a claim on the textile industry which claimed to be the premier national industry. Mr. Duff satisfied the members of the Committee that on the business side, the mills would not suffer by insuring with Indian companies. He also pointed out that a large number of mills upcountry were already dealing with Indian Insurance Companies without any detriment to their interest. It was in Bombay that the mill industry gave the smallest support to Indian Insurance Companies.

MILL-OWNERS' HOPEFUL ASSURANCE.

There was a free discussion between the members of the Sub-Committee of the Mill-owners and the Delegation on the details of the problem. In conclusion, the Sub-Committee assured the Delegation that while the question of insurance was a matter of internal detail in which the mills had the fullest individual freedom, they would commend to the Committee the viewpoints placed before them by the Delegation with a view to secure a general recommendation from the Committee to the general body of the Mill-owners. The Delegation withdrew after an expression of thanks.—Free Press.

Lighting the World!

THERE IS A PHILIPS LAMP FOR EVERY PURPOSE!



See Things in a New Light!

Ask for Prices and Catalogue.

Prices and Catalogue on Application

PHILIPS

PHILIPS LAMPS ENSURE PERFECT LIGHTING

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Rajputana.

Telephone: No. 22447.

(Proprietors: J. PIROJSHA & CO.) PRECIOUS ELECTRIC Co. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "PRECIOUS"

Move a 'JAZ' Time-piece from room to room, take it to camp, on rail or motor journeys, give it a reasonable chance anywhere to stand upright on its two sturdy legs and it will tell the Time all the time, ring the alarm at the Time set.

The 'JAZ' is busy. It thrives on hard regular work. Time-keeping and Alarm-sounding it performs with equal efficiency in the Office or Home.

"JAZ"
PRECISION ALARM
Long Continuous Alarm ... Rs 7
Long Intermittent Alarm 7-8
RADIUM DIALS Rs. 2 Extra.
WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Protect your Child

Any moment your child may be infected at school, or in the street, by little playmates.

Give her a Formamint tablet, morning and evening. That will protect her against

Tonsilitis, Whooping Cough,
Sore Throat, Influenza,
Measles and Diphtheria.

FORMAMINT
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much . . . commercially, socially, are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

THE prettiest smile becomes ugly when teeth look dull and clouded. Modern science now restores "off-color" teeth to dazzling whiteness. They gleam like jewels.

It's been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating. Beneath it are the white teeth you envy.

It keeps your smile unattractive because it absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Please accept test tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

CLOTHES FOR DEPRESSED CLASS CHILDREN.

GOVT. REFUSE TO PAY THEIR QUOTA

The following are further questions and answers in the Bombay Legislative Council:

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has debarred school boards from expanding education of voluntary basis by opening schools where necessary in order to prepare the ground for compulsory education?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: The question of expansion on a voluntary or compulsory basis in rural areas is under the consideration of Government who are also reviewing the financial aspects of expansion of primary education generally. The consideration of several schemes submitted by Local Authorities for the expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis and particularly for opening new schools has had to be held up pending the decision of Government on the questions referred to above.

CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Educational Department has refused to pay its quota towards the expenditure of a few thousands incurred by the Karachi Municipal School Board every year for providing clothes to children of the depressed classes who feel ashamed to attend schools in tatters?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Yes.

PROFESSIONAL TAX.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Local Board of Hyderabad had forwarded its recent proposals for taxing professions irrespective of income to the Commissioner in Sind for sanction through the Collector of Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Hyderabad returned the papers to the District Local Board for reconsideration suggesting that certain professions followed practically exclusively by Muslims which had been exempted by the Board should also be taxed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the District Local Board rejected the suggestion and refused on various grounds to tax the Muslim professions which had been exempted;

(d) whether it is a fact that the proposed taxation has been criticised in the local Press as unfair in its incidence and as designed to fall largely on Hindus?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) to (d) Yes.

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will the Honourable the Minister for Education be pleased to state what concessions are given to depressed classes to induce them to send their children to schools?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Besides the special scholarships (mentioned below) in primary and secondary schools to which depressed class boys are eligible, no fees are charged to them in primary schools maintained by Local Authorities and at the Vernacular Final Examination. They are also exempted from the payment of fees in Government Secondary Schools provided that they can show that they are unable to pay fees:—Primary Schools.—Three hundred scholarships (100 each of Rs. 5, 6 and 7 per mensem) at the rate of 5 per each district in the Presidency proper, tenable in standards V to VII of primary schools.

Secondary Schools.—Six hundred and forty-four scholarships of the value mentioned below to be awarded at the rate of 92 per annum distributed is the several divisions of the Presidency on the basis of population and tenable for seven years of the Secondary School course:—Standards I to III Rs. 6 each per mensem. Standard IV Rs. 7 each per mensem. Standard V Rs. 8 each per mensem. Standards VI to VII Rs. 10 each per mensem.

Their children are also supplied with books and writing materials free of cost in local board primary schools.

GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF

CONTRIBUTION BY ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

A sum of Rs. 4470 was realized by the interesting Scientific Exhibition organized by Dr. A. N. Meldrum, D. Sc., I. E. S., Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, in aid of the Gujarat flood relief fund.

After deducting expenses and paying Rs. 407 as entertainment tax, Rs. 3887 have already been paid to the Central Relief Committee.

Rs. 200 will also be contributed from the college staff entertainment fund. This amount, together with the entertainment tax which will be refunded by Government, will bring the total to be paid for flood relief to Rs. 4494.

School children were admitted at the reduced rate of 4 as. on the last two days.

The Principal and staff of the Royal Institute of Science have given the right lead to other colleges and schools in organizing shows and demonstrations for such a philanthropic purpose. Free assistance was given by several local firms. The Girl-[illegible] by Savitri Khanolkar, Miss Soonawala, Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law, tendered valuable help as volunteers.—Free Press.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

DEATH OF MAULAVI BARAKATULLAH

Sardar Mansha Singh has sent the following cable to "Akali" (Amritsar):—"Maulavi Barakatullah, the Indian exile, breathed his last at San Francisco on the 12th instant. The mother-country has suffered a huge loss by his death."

Mr. Krishna, editor, "Pratap" of Lahore, delivered the other day a lecture on "Islam and the Vedic Religion" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Simla, when Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Gokul Chand and others also spoke. Mr. Krishna said that the fundamental principle of Islam and the Vedic religion was the Unity of God and therefore the followers of these two faiths should not quarrel with each other.—("Tej.")

Maulavi Karamatullah, an eminent Maulavi of Delhi, passed away on the 13th instant. His funeral was accompanied by about four thousand persons. The most noteworthy thing about the deceased was that he never took part in communal troubles, but merely confined himself to the exposition of the Holy Quran according to his lights.—("Tej.")

Some fifty-eight members of the Shahzadas (i.e., descendants of the Moghul Kings of Delhi) have addressed a memorial to Lord Irwin, inviting his attention to the scurrilous attacks made against the person of the famous Moghul Princess Raushan Ara Begam by a section of the Hindus, and requesting him to put a stop to this insult. The memorial concludes thus:—"God has snatched the crown and throne from us; even wealth has gone out of our hands. But the same noble blood still runs through our veins and we shall not brook these false attacks against the honour of Ranshan Ara Begam. We shall prove that we are Moghuls, descendants of Amir Taimur and that sacrifice of the head is our great merit."—("Munadi.")

"Afghanistan is making great strides along the path of educational progress. The Afghans are nowadays devoting a great deal of attention to compiling and translating books. About 300 books have so far been published. These consist of some translations from the Urdu books as well."—("Zamana.")

"ATIYA BEGUM'S REMARKS EXPUNGED"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As my object in exposing the workings of the Tank Street Institution is achieved more successfully that what I had reckoned for, I do hope that reading the column of the matter under above title in to-day's issue, the Corporation and the public will be fully convinced as to the incapacity of some members of the School Committee and set to removing them as soon as possible. Among the series of misstatements one rather delightful one is that "I publicly condemned Purdah before the Moslem students, at some performance for the benefit of a Mustim Hostel!"

I never attended any benefit show by Muslim students for a Muslim Hostel neither have I ever publicly condemned Purdah! On the contrary I maintain strongly that under the obvious disadvantages that poor Muslim women have to suffer at the hands of the illiterate merciless untrue Mussalmans, they must observe strict Purdah from these creatures, for self-respect and self-preservation. I resort to this excellent dictate every now and then, and it is real relief and when the time comes when capable Muslim ladies will control the destinies of the future Muslim race by laying a firm foundation of education, to enable them to hold their own in the world, then there will not be such men as the writer of the article in to-day's issue and that time is drawing nearer and nearer. Yours etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

Sept. 4.

IN AID OF HOSPITALS

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN FIVE H. WEEK

One of the principal sporting features of the Five H Week Fete which is to be held in Bombay in aid of the Nursing Associations and Hospitals early in February will be a Boxing Tournament both for amateur and professional boxers. The tournament will be conducted on the best lines and an influential body of gentlemen under the patronage of Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, has agreed to control the championships. Amongst them being Sir Sassoon, Sir Reginald Ford, Sir Reginald Spence, Capt. Headlam and Col. Huffam. It is hoped there will be a good entry of boxers, not only from Bombay, but from all parts of India. For full details regarding the tournament, application should be made to the Secretary, Five H Week, P.O. Box 535, Bombay.

BOMBAY TRADE DIVERSION

INDIAN MERCHANTS DEMAND INQUIRY COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held this evening, the question of a representation on the need for an enquiry into the increasing diversion of trade from Bombay to other ports was considered. After discussion, the Committee took the view that no effective action could be taken without collaboration between the Municipality, Port Trust, Chambers of Commerce and Government and resolved that a direct representation be made to the Government of Bombay to appoint an [illegible] committee with wide terms of reference.—Free Press.

It is refreshing because it is fresh

THERE is no "stale" Burgoyne's Fruit Saline in India. Every bottle is as fresh as if it had been bought in a London Pharmacy. For that reason

Burgoyne's Universal Fruit Saline

is **particularly** refreshing. And how quickly it banishes that "cloudy" feeling. Burgoyne's Fruit Saline is, indeed, a preparation to keep at hand.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

USE THE **BEST MEDIUM** For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

To be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to: THE MANAGER, Post Box 316, Madras. INDIA.

ESTD 1910 Dr I. M. Mallick's (M.A., M.D., B.L.) Complete Kitchen

ICMIC COOKER

OVER 3 LACS ALREADY IN USE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

ICMIC COOKER CO 29 College Street CALCUTTA.

Branch :—12, Amin-uddaula Park, LUCKNOW.

Agents :—MANEKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort BOMBAY

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price:—1 tube 8 as.
2 tubes Re. 1
12 tubes Rs. 8

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
[illegible] Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

For Smartness and Vitality use

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.

Price:—A phial of 30 pills Rs. 10 Ten

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.

Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji.
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar)
Branch: 393 Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Sunday Edition.
Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Daily Edition.
Local. Mofussil.
1 Year.. Rs. 20 Rs. 25
6 Months " 10 " 12-8
3 Months " 5 " 6-4
1 Month " 1-14 " 2-4
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 136— BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 6 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXV.

"Stout fellows" remarked His Highness approvingly, "I shall have to consider what extra privilege would be acceptable to my faithful merchants. And now, what of the preparations for the official reception of their Excellencies?"

With a sigh of mingled satisfaction and importance the worthy Diwan brought forth a sheaf of papers, plans and schedules, and there followed a mass of detail, into the most minute of which the Maharajah entered with a thoroughness almost disconcerting at times to the Diwan whose own knowledge at certain points was slightly superficial.

When, on the morning of the fifteenth, punctual to the minute of the scheduled time, their Excellencies' special steamed smoothly into the red-carpeted, banner-hung station of Rajmere, to the sound of the booming of guns from the fort giving the salute and the hearty cheers of an excited and loyal populace, there was no visible sign of disintegration about either the railway or any of the other arrammements. The railwaymen were alert, hard working, attentive, if slightly sheepish and self-conscious.

The guests were welcomed by the Maharajah, supported by his uncle, Sir Rajendra, surrounded by his Sirkars, Ajit amongst them, nobles, and personal staff, who indeed presented a truly gorgeous tableau in their magnificent native dress of brocaded silk, with flowing turbans.

His Excellency rode in the first car, accompanied by his youthful host, followed yebb,fi,Zi)j f rothe benifit of the people in in the second by the Viceroine with His Highness's sister, the Princess Chundra.

Everywhere along the beflagged and garlanded route were evident signs of the peace and prosperity of Rajmere.

As they drove, at a snail's pace, through the pocked streets, beneath arches inscribed with loyal mottoes and words of welcome the Viceroy, taking it all in with those shrewd, tired eyes which seemed to see little, yet left nothing unseen, unnoted, remarked:

"Your Highness has widened the streets! It seems to me we are in Paris or Berlin, with these spacious streets, these promising avenues of trees. Did you use magic, and if so do tell me the particlar brand; was it black magic or the white variety?"

The prince smiled.

"The hardest job", he said, boyishly confidential, "was to persuade the shopkeepers to allow us to build; they were so wedded to the old ways, to their crowded, narrow noisome bazars, so absolutely certain that the old ways, the tried paths, were best. However, once we had succeeded in getting them out, which partly by bribery, partly by coaxing, we at last managed, a few charges of dynamite quickly did the rest. For a long time I was a very unpopular person," he added, laughing.

"And the revenue for all these improvements," His Excellency said, mindful of the slogan doled out to the Indian princes like treacle and sulphur to workhouse children; "Economy and peace." "The cost must have been enormous—apart, I mean, from the loss of your popularity," he added, with a friendly laugh.

"It's all paid for," said the prince. "The shopkeepers pay their share out of revenue, but my personal expenses are not heavy. I keep neither Nauteh girl nor a harem. I drink nothing but water, nor do any of my Sirkars at my table, and as I read somewhere, 'my tastes are simple and my wants are few'"

His Excellency turned eyes of sincere respect on the handsome youth at his side. This was a prince after his own heart; his heart-ideal of what a ruling prince should be. He heaved a sigh of pure pleasure and gave himself up to a visit of utter enjoyment.

"It is a truly remarkable achievement," he said at length. "I congratulate your Highness, but more, much more, your good people of Rajmere."

"I'm hoping to stamp out disease in time," resumed this astonishing young man. "Already, even in this short time, cases of plague are almost unknown. There have been only two throughout this last year, since we widened the streets, in fact. Yonder, in that belt of palms, is the women's hospital, which your Excellency will to-morrow kindly declare open."

"I wonder," said the Viceroy kindly, "if you would allow me to delegate that task to my wife? She would be delighted. As you know, she has made the women's cause in India peculiarly her own."

"I should be most gratified if Her Excellency would so far honour us," said the prince. "It is known that Lady Dering is none too strong, and that is why I hesitated to make any demands on her kindness."

"She will be delighted to do it. I can answer for her," said the Viceroy, beaming.

So the greater wife of a great man formally opened the first women's hospital in Rajistan.

From the first moment the visit was a marked success.

"Your Highness will go down to posterity as the "Building Rajah" remaked Lady Dering, as the party awaited in the great drawing-room the summons of the luncheon gong. "That is, if there be any justice in posterity. The more I see of your wonderful city, the more amazed I am."

The Maharajah made a suitable light rejoinder. In his heart he was feeling depressed and full of freebodings for this was the last day of the Viceregal visit and alike an inexorable Fate, the day of reckoning was fast approaching. To-morrow the guests would take their departure. He thought of the noble buildings which had that morning been thrown open, of his wide streets and prosperous merchants.

"All this that I have achieved snatched from me. All this that I have so laboriously built up filched out of my grasp. Perhaps my state, administered by the British Raj until Andhra is of an age! And Lord knows what kind of a ruler he will be! Perhaps an idle young rotter like all the rest of them, given to extravagance and feating, pigeon-breeding and Lord knows what new form of riotous living."

It was noted that the prince's face was bleak and sad as he led his guests into luncheon.

LONELIEST MAN DIES.

END THROUGH COLD AND HUNGER IN ARCTIC.

The loneliest man in the world is dead. He died on or about New Year's Day, 1927, and his passing was not known to the outer world until the second week in August.

His name was Hector Pitchforth, age unknown, representing the Sabellum Trading Company of London at an isolated and unnamed spot on the east coast of Baffin Island, says a writer in the "Daily Herald."

The brief fact of Pitchforth's death was wirelessed from Pond's Inlet by the steamer Beothic, which this year took the Canadian Government Arctic Expedition into the far north.

For seven years Pitchforth lived far in the Arctic circle. His nearest neighbours were several hundred miles distant; his only friends a few half-savage husky dogs. All last summer he waited in vain for the relief steamer to leave him food and coal, but she never appeared.

Last year Inspector C. E. Wilcox, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, while making a dog-team patrol on Baffin Island, met Pitchforth some miles from his home, suffering from snow blindness. "I must walk, I must walk," he said, "to keep warm, for I have no fuel." Inspector Wilcox offered to take him to the R.C.M.P. post, but he declined.

The last entry made in Pitchforth's diary was on Christmas Day, 1926. He was then ill, and apparently died from exposure and under-nourishment.

Few knew anything of Pitchforth except that he was a graduate of a famous British university and an authority on astronomy, geology and topography. Some of his maps of the Baffin coast have been accepted by the British Admiralty.

WHAT HE LIKED MOST.

MODERN FICTION DOES NOT ATTRACT HIM.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S BOOKS

WHAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY READS.

From his childhood Sir Austen Chamberlain was a diligent reader. All he read he read carefully. He said once to a fellow-reader, but of a different type from himself: "I cannot understand a book properly if I skip pages when reading it, and if I cannot thoroughly understand what I read it gives me no pleasure."

During his schooldays at Rugby, the present Foreign Secretary read little outside his school books. He was not a brilliant boy, but he was extremely painstaking and thorough. In his holidays, however, he made acquaintance with Trollope, Scott, Thackeray and Jules Verne, all favourites of his father. The works of all these, with Joseph Chamberlain's name on the fly-leaves, are in Sir Austen's library at his country house in Sussex to-day. After he left Cambridge his reading took a wider range, writes Walter T. Roberts in "T. P.'s Weekly" in mail week.

FATHER OF THE MAN.

In an address delivered to evening students in Birmingham before the war Sir Austen said:

"The age in which I grew from boyhood to manhood was intellectually enormously great. Darwin and Huxley were living forces. Tennyson and Browning were at the height of their fame. Matthew Arnold had written the 'Forsaken Merman,' Swinburne had published his 'Songs Before Sunrise,' Ruskin was writing a new and strange political economy for the working class. In your evening studies, so far as they may be directed towards acquiring a knowledge of English literature, you will do well to make yourselves familiar with the writings and lives of at all events, some of those I have mentioned."

Browning made a strong appeal to Sir Austen and so did Matthew Arnold. But the two classes of books that at that time began greatly to occupy the mind of the future Foreign Secretary were historical works and the speeches of famous statesmen.

He read the speeches of Pitt, Castlereagh, Canning, Melbourne, Peel, and Palmerston, until he knew most of them almost by heart, and he has never forgotten them.

During a debate on the Second Home Rule Bill, Sir Austen Chamberlain made one of his earliest speeches in the House of Commons. Into his speech he introduced very happily a quotation from one o Pitt's speeches. The speech and the quotation gained him a high compliment from Gladstone, a graceful act on the part of the latter, for the speech was delivered by the son of the man who was then Gladstone's most formidable adversary in political life.

THE GREAT ORATOR.

In few libraries is there to be found so wide a collection of the speeches of great statesmen as in the library of the present Foreign Secretary, and in each volume the marginal notes show how carefully these books have been read.

Sir Austen's considerable collection of history books or books dealing with historica subjects would make an interesting library in themselves To read and understand history came easily to Sir Austen, as it did, indeed, to his father.

In the speech Sir Austen delivered at Glasgow last November on the occasion of his installation as Rector he chose as the subject of his address the League of Nations. Part of the speech consisted of a summary of international organizations on the lines of the League, beginning with the Holy Roman Empire. I have it on good authority that in the preparation of his speech, so full of historical reference, Sir Austen consulted only one book on minor point. The rest came from a mind stored with knowledge.

BONAR LAW ON BOOKS.

Some years before the War, I had from Mr. Bonar Law some interesting remarks concerning the Foreign Secretary as a reader. In those days the New Gallery was a restaurant; at one end of the room were four tables devoted to chess, and some of the best players in London were to be seen at the tables every night.

Bonar Law used to turn in for a game in the evening occasionally; he was a reserved man and talked very little to strangers, but one evening after I played a game with him (and got badly beaten) we began talking about books. In the course of our conversation Bonar Law made the following remarks about the present Foreign Secretary as a reader.

"Chamberlain" he said, "reads slowly, but he has a most retentive memory for all he reads; for example, he read Coningsby,' I believe, when he was quite a young man, and probably has never read it again. I read it much later, yet when I was discussing the book with Chamberlain not very long after I had read it I found he had a more precise memory of the book than I.

"He quoted almost verbatim the conversation that took place between Sidonia and Coningsby when they met in the forest inn."

'FICTION "EN FAMILLE."

One who often met Sir Austen told me he was one of those book-lovers who like to be quite alone and undisturbed when reading.

Alone in his library in his country home he can enjoy reading better than anywhere else. He is not one of those readers like Lord Balfour who can put any kind of book in his pocket and derive pleasure from reading it wherever he may find himself—in a train, a car, a hotel, smoke-room. If the Foreign Secretary finds himself in such places he prefers to meditate on what he has read rather than read.

Modern fiction does not interest or attract Sir Austen, but all that is best in modern fiction may be seen at his house, for his children and Lady Chamberlain are interested in current fiction and for this reason Sir Austen has made at all events some acquaintance with a class of books that does not much interest him, but which he likes to be able to discuss in his home circle.

OUR BAR.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD, KT.

A man of many parts, a business man, publicist, educationist and lawyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has gone through many a fire and yet lived to tell the tale, writes the "Bombay Law Journal".

From the over-awing summit height of sixty-two years Sir Chimanlal can look back, through the mellow moonshine of memory, upon a life commencing with the gushing enthusiasm and self-sufficiency of youth, followed by a feverish plunge in headlong to achieve great reforms, the writing and fading of all romance under the sultry sumer sun of harsh and hateful reality, disenchanting revelations, vanished dreams, toppling of airy castles to the earth and a hard, wearing toilsome journey, happily terminating in power, fame and greatness, admiration and respect. One may beg leave to wonder if Sir Chimanlal has anything more to desire and whether his contentment is now complete.

A LAWYER PAR EXCELLENCE.

It is said that law is a jealous mistress. Yet it is evident that she relaxes the rigour of her rule in relation to a few favoured elders. She no doubt feels assured that however the erratic fancy of her mature knights errant may wander off for a time in some other direction, it is certain to revert to herself in the end. So at any rate it has proved in the case of Sir Chimanlal, a lawyer par excellence,' first and last.

Sir Chimanlal's career at the bar may well serve as a source of strength, inspiration and hope to many a beginner. Starting on the lowest rung of the ladder, he has brought himself to the top by determining to show himself at his best in every single matter that he undertook. Watching the young advocate the discerning public speedily realised that where Chimanlal was, there was certain to be a grim fight; so in the end, wherever a grim fight was to be, there was brought the warrior, to give battle on one side or the other. Thunder, storm and rain might rage over and around him, yet the self-contained, confident, resolute, vigilant, dapper little figure went sturdily on his path leading to the appointed goal. Pain, weariness, disappointment, wounds and scars are scarcely ever removed from a life of strife and struggle, but a sense of proportion and of humour have robbed them of much of their edge in the case of Sir Chimanlal.

It is always a pleasure and a privilege to watch any duel in which Sir Chimanlal meets his fellow. One does not know then, which to study and admire most—his quick intuitive prescience of impending danger, his dexterous parry and thrust, or the smooth suave and seductive words with which he endeavours to persuade the tribunal to enter the net woven for its reception. Easy and nonchalant, in language choice and refined, he scatters facts about him with an indifference that is enchanting. And yet when he chooses, his ironclad earnestness, no sarcasm can pierce. His vast experience of men and matters enables him to quickly sound the depth of the motive spring of action. Nay, not for him the pounding of the table, banging of books, shouting, roaring and howling, pathos or bathos. Sir Chimanlal des not indulge in noisy oratory. His appeal is to the intellect, to the broad outlook of things, to justice equity and practical good sense.

FULL AND BUSY LIFE.

Sir Chimanlal has had a full and busy life. A municipal corporator, legislator, executive councillor, Advocate-General, Vice-Chancellor and Judge of His Majesty's High Court, Sir Chimanlal has tasted the fruit of knowledge in many a walk of life. Yet one ventures to think that the crown and glory of his achievements is not yet come. Now, more than ever, does the country need the services of men of stamp and character. Compared to the days of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, public life in our presidency to-day has become as languid as a consumptive's girl. Politics are depressed and dubious. They were miserable enough before, they have become forlorn now. Low born metals excite the admiration of the ignorant with an ostentatious glitter. The world goes on underrating men of gold—in its native state, dull unornamental stuff—and glorifying men of mica. It is asserted that the flocks would infallibly wander out of reach of help and get lost, unless guided by Sound. We badly require men of intelligence, decision and executive ability to take the helm of affairs in their hands. Once upon a time, the Bombay Bar gave Sir Pherozeshah to the nation when the nation needed a Man to fight its battle for freedom. Will history repeat itself now or is Sir Chimanlal already a spent force! The quiet, kindly, easy mannered, dignified, self-possessed gentleman, conversing sweetly and peacefully as any summer brook, in his chambers at No. 113, Esplanade Road, has yet somewhere hidden about him the fragment of a storm. Sir Chimanlal has the virtues of intellectual leadership. Moreover, as Vice-Chancellor, he holds or should hold, in an unprecedented degree the esteem and confidence of our young men, both in Gujarat and Maharashtra. It is oft forgotten that although individuals may grow old and weak, the world does not, and the number of young men to-day bears probably the same proportion to old men as it did, for instance, in the days of Sir Pherozeshah. On the serene shores of later life, Chimanlal's character has ripened into the severely practical. He would prefer to see an ounce of sober work to many rounds of applause from a huzzaing multitude. Let him, however, remember that quite as many young men in India to-day, exemplary in life and ardent in faith, are ready to dare, do and die, as when Chimanlal himself revelled in the rainbow colours of youthful ideals and aspirations. The generous enthusiasm of these young men requires to controlled and guided. The unique position of Sir Chimanlal may enable him to undertake the task and successfully perform it, and through the rising generation, to infuse zest and spirit into the drowsing activities of our modern public life. For some time past Sir Chimanlal has been so far as the country is concerned, an elusive, defensively—critical personality. Will the Bar suffer him to remain like that, when our hapless country, storm tossed and tongue lashed needs him most? Or if Sir Chimanlal claims the privileges and exemptions which circumstances may entitle him to will not the Bar send out men, the like of him, to serve, uphold and advance the country's cause, and to give the people the benefit of their protection and companionship in distressful times like ours!

GIRLS' GARBA DANCE.

A happy snap of the students of the Chandaramji's Girls' School in a characteristic pose when they gave their Navaratri Garba dance.

INDIAN REFORMS.

The "Diplomatic Correspondent" of the "Daily Herald" London writes in mail week.

"I hear that the appointment of the Indian Royal Commission has now been definitely postponed until next year. This decision has been taken partly because of the difficulties which were encountered in securing a Chairman, partly because, there is some expectation that delay may allow of private conversations with the Swaraj leaders which may facilitate the Commission's work. Even Lord Birkenhead has realised that it would be a little foolish to send out a Commission which found itself boycotted and unable even to collect evidence from Indians."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.